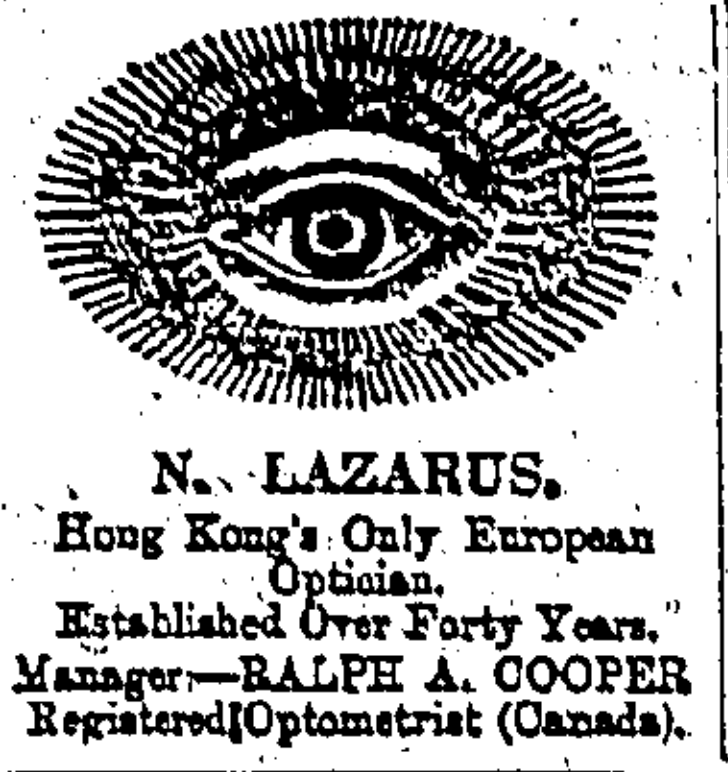


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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.27	8.00	9.53	11.06	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37	5.43
Yamato ...Dep.	6.45	—	—	—	12.09	1.21	—	—	4.44	5.50
Shatin ...Dep.	6.57	—	—	—	12.21	1.34	—	—	4.56	6.02
Taipei ...Dep.	7.11	—	—	—	12.34	1.47	—	—	5.09	6.15
Taipei Market ...Dep.	7.18	—	—	—	12.38	1.51	—	—	5.13	6.20
Shenzhen ...Dep.	7.27	—	—	—	12.43	2.01	—	—	5.23	6.31
Shenzhen ...Arr.	7.32	—	—	—	12.48	2.06	—	—	5.28	6.35
Shenzhen ...Dep.	7.38	8.40	9.08	10.14	11.03	12.59	2.12	3.18	3.40	5.34
Canton ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.47	—

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	—	—	8.20	—
Shenzhen ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.10	—	—	—	—	8.25	—
Shenzhen ...Arr.	—	—	—	8.15	—	—	—	—	8.30	—
Shenzhen ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.20	—	—	—	—	8.35	—
Shenzhen ...Arr.	—	—	—	8.25	—	—	—	—	8.40	—
Shenzhen ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.30	—	—	—	—	8.45	—
Shenzhen ...Arr.	—	—	—	8.35	—	—	—	—	8.50	—
Shenzhen ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.40	—	—	—	—	8.55	—
Shenzhen ...Arr.	—	—	—	8.45	—	—	—	—	9.00	—
Shenzhen ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.50	—	—	—	—	9.05	—
Shenzhen ...Arr.	—	—	—	8.55	—	—	—	—	9.10	—

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	—	—	—	10.15	—	—	—	—	—
Shenzhen ...Dep.	8.40	—	—	—	11.10	—	—	—	—	—
Shenzhen ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shenzhen ...Dep.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shenzhen ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICES, KOWLOON, or from Messrs. THOM COOK & SON, LTD., HONG KONG, or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, HONG KONG, 501.

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GOVERNMENT AND SHANGHAI.

FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES URGE ACTION.

THE LATE SIR GEORGE LEWIS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, August 13th.

The Federation of British Industries has pointed out that action by the British Government is urgently needed in China, because if no attempt is made to deal with "this economic stranglehold" in the long run British firms and individuals in the Shanghai Settlement will have no alternative except to withdraw, "in which case hundreds of British subjects will be faced with absolute ruin, and the dispatch of the Defence Force, so far as concerns British property and trading interests, will have been in vain." It is suggested that the Government know best what suitable action to take; and the statement concludes: "They have the Defence Force at their disposal and it is the general opinion in Shanghai that the mere threat of force would have the desired effect."

No doubt readers on your side will be interested in the foregoing summary of this important pronouncement. Its value lies chiefly in the fact that it is not issued merely as the opinion of an individual, but is the considered views of a great trade organisation that is competent to express the feeling of the business community in this country. The Federation have been able to influence the Government before now on questions of policy, and it will be impossible to ignore the representations that are being made to Ministers in regard to British trade interests in China. I understand that the question will be kept well to the fore, for the gravity of the position is realised, as may be gathered from the extracts I have quoted.

"Crash" In The City.

Occasionally we hear of a crash in the City, on the Stock Exchange, for instance—but it is something new for a great building to come tumbling down with a roar like thunder. A few nights ago this is what happened to the offices of the Commercial Union Assurance Company in Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange and within a stone's throw of the Mansion House. As this is the "silly season," one of the papers which boasts the biggest net sale has started a discussion on the question "Are London's foundations safe?" This, of course, is a general question which no man can answer with any final or definite assurance one way or the other; but there is no reason to suppose that any cause for alarm exists.

What is certain is that London buildings have had undoubtedly to bear an increasing strain of recent years. Traffic, and with it vibration, have enormously increased; more and more conduits and cable mains have honeycombed the ground beneath, and a huge building programme has been going on since the war. It may not be generally known, but there are three underground rivers in London, and the course of these is imperfectly known. However, nobody takes the alarmists very seriously, in spite of the crash in Cornhill.

Famous London Solicitor.

The death of Sir George Lewis, the eminent London solicitor, and head of the firm of Lewis, Ely Place, is reported from Switzerland, land where he had been on holiday. He was the second Baronet, and was an able man, but he lacked the impressive manner and remarkable personality of his father, who made the firm famous. Like his father he was the confidential adviser to many people prominent in social and public life. It is said that he knew more of the secrets of the English aristocracy than any other man in the country.

(Continued on next Column.)

KEMAL PASHA'S RETURN.

A MEMORABLE WELCOME TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

WORK OF REFORM.

It is eight years since Kemal Pasha left Constantinople to organise the national resistance in Anatolia; he has just returned for the first time since.

In the speech which he delivered to the deputation which met him, he spoke of the 'special place held by Constantinople in his and every Turkish heart. He declared his intention of persevering in the work of reform, which still required great efforts. He coined a phrase which struck his hearers' imaginations: "This is no longer the palace of the 'Shadow of God'; it is the palace of the nation, which is not a shadow but a reality."

In the huge audience hall, growing dim as evening fell, perhaps seven hundred people were present; yet they filled scarcely an eighth of the vast floor space. Accompanied by his staff and the President of the National Assembly, Kemal Pasha, who had been resting after his journey, entered suddenly by a side door and made his way to one end of the hall. A gilt throne stood there, and he remained standing in front of it throughout the proceedings.

Still under fifty, he is a man of slightly more than middle height. He has a broad but not a stout frame, showing no trace of stoutness, and moving with dignity and firmness. His skin and hair are fair. He has shaved his moustache, his eyes are sunken, his cheeks prominent but thin. His mouth and chin have iron resolution, his forehead a singular thoughtfulness. He possesses a very beautiful and well-managed voice, and pronounces his language as well as he chooses and forms his sentences. His gestures are few, but like his words, they have extraordinary force and masterfulness.

The greeting which Kemal Pasha received on his arrival was most impressive. Coming by train from Angora, he embarked on the presidential yacht *Ertoghrul* at Ismid and steamed to Constantinople escorted by a cruiser, two destroyers, and three torpedo-boats. From early in the morning steamers were setting out to meet the yacht off Frinkipo, and by the time of her arrival there were thirty to thirty-five steamers, with probably ten thousand people on board, were awaiting her.

The city was smothered in flags and illuminated for three nights. The night of the arrival, the Bosphorus at Dolma Bagicheh presented a marvellous sight. It was crisscrossed with every sort of craft from a cruiser to a rowing boat, lit up (decks, masts, and spars) with little lamps, and searchlights playing, rockets leaping, the darkness of the Asiatic shore across the narrow strait broken by brilliant illuminations. The following night there was an enormous torchlight procession that took more than an hour to file past. Great credit is due to the civic authorities; everything went off without a hitch or a single accident.

Since his arrival Kemal Pasha, who will remain for some time, has driven about the streets, but fulfilled no official engagement.

The late Sir George was an authority on divorce and blackmail, and he upheld the firm's reputation in the newspaper world by his manner in which actions for libel were dealt with. Everything Lewis and Lewis do as solicitors they do thoroughly. They are expensive, but the amount of detailed preparation which they put into any case in which they are engaged is simply astonishing. This is why it is impossible for "the other side" in a law suit to spring a surprise upon any of their clients in court. They have learned everything there is to be known before the brief is handed to counsel.

They have been in many famous trials, including the Tichborne litigation when Arthur Orton claimed to be Sir Roger Tichborne, and acting for the family they succeeded in proving the Claimant to be a rogue. They also acted for most of the Irish Nationalists members who appeared before the Parnell Commission.—H.B.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Water Polo League: 2nd Scots Guards v. K.O.S.B.; V.R.C. "A" v. Royal Navy.
Ping Pong League: Club de Recreo v. S.C.A.A. (C.C.Y.M.S.).
Social for Services men at St. Peter's Young Men's Club, 8.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Love Thrill."
World Theatre: "Poverty of Riches."
Star Theatre: "Captain Blood."
Principal Mails:—Inward: Manila (Empress of Asia), America, etc. (President Harrison) and President Lincoln; Calcutta and Straits (Laiyang).
Outward: Canada, U.S.A., etc. Europe via Siberia and via San Francisco (President Grant), 5 p.m.; Manila (President Harrison), 5 p.m.

Tuesday.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.
H.K. Baseball League: Club de Recreo v. "Dragons" (S.C.A.A.).
Happy Valley Diamond, 5.15 p.m.
Ping Pong League: Hop Yung Club v. C.A.A. (Y.M.C.A.).
After dinner dance at Lee Gardens.
Oriental Strolling Players open at Lee Theatre, 8.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "A Society Scandal."
World Theatre: "Wild Oats Lane."
Star Theatre: "Seven Keys to Baldpate."
Principal Mails:—Inward: U.S.A., etc. (Shingo Maru). Outward: Australia, New Zealand, etc. (Taiping), 10.30 a.m.; Manila (President Lincoln), 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Water Polo League: K.O.S.B. v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "B"; V.R.C. "A" v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "A."
Ping Pong League: W.Y.O.B.U. v. T. Institute (C.C.Y.M.S.).
Queen's Theatre: "A Society Scandal."
World Theatre: "Wild Oats Lane."
Star Theatre: "Seven Keys to Baldpate."
Principal Mails:—Outward: Canada, America, etc. Europe via Siberia and via Vancouver, B.C. (Empress of Asia), 10 a.m.

Thursday.
Legislative Council Meeting (Debate on Budget), 2.30 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.
H.K. Baseball League: Filipinos v. "Dragons" (S.C.A.A.).
Happy Valley Diamond, 5.15 p.m.
Rugby Football: H.K. Rugby Football Club v. Waseda University, H.K.F.C. ground, Happy Valley, 5.30 p.m.
Ping Pong League: W.Y. College v. C.R.C. (St. Peter's Club).
After dinner dance at Lee Gardens.

Queen's Theatre: "A Kiss for Cinderella." (Sir James Barrie Play).
World Theatre: "The Ragman." (Jackie Coogan).
Star Theatre: "The Golden Cocoon."
Principal Mails:—Inward: Australia, etc. (Ats Maru).

Friday.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Hong Kong Baseball League: "Dragons" (S.C.A.A.) v. "Tigers" (S.C.A.A.). Happy Valley Diamond, 5.15 p.m.
46th Annual general meeting H.K. St. Andrew's Society, City Hall, 6.45 p.m.
Ping Pong League: H.K. University v. C.C.Y.M.S. (Y.M.C.A.).
Forbes Russell Comedy Company present "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney," Theatre Royal, 8.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "A Kiss for Cinderella." (Sir James Barrie Play).
World Theatre: "The Ragman." (Jackie Coogan).
Star Theatre: "The Golden Cocoon."

Saturday.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning, Lawn, Bowls Matches.
Hong Kong Baseball League: Filipinos v. H.K.B.C.; Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.
Ping Pong League: W.Y.O.B.U. v. Y.M.C.A. (S.C.A.A.).
Dinner, Dances at King Edward Hotel.
Carnival Dinner Dance, Repulse Bay Hotel. (Whitely-Smith's Jazz Band).

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LONDON AND SHANGHAI

ATLANTIC FLIGHTS.

OPPOSITION TO MORE FLIGHTS MEANTIME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Sept. 9th.
Various German airmen who have been preparing for months past for flights to the United States from Germany, have decided to abandon their attempts this year, in view of the unfavourable weather.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Canadian Action.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 9th.
With the loss of the aeroplane *Sir John Carling*, with the Englishmen Captain Tully and Lieutenant Medcalf, aboard, no fewer than three aeroplanes with their occupants have met with disaster during the past week in attempts to fly the Atlantic. The other two machines are the British aeroplane *Saint Raphael*, with Colonel Minchin, Captain Leslie Hamilton, and Princess Lowenstein Wertheim, and the American aeroplane *Old Glory*, with the airmen Lloyd Bertrand and Bill, and the journalist Payne.

In view of this record, it is being strongly urged, both in Europe and America, that no more attempts should be made to fly the Atlantic this year, particularly as the chances of favourable weather have practically disappeared with the coming of September. Messrs. Wood and Schiller, who are now at Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, have been appealed to by their backers and others not to go on with their project to fly to Windsor, England.

Mr. McKenna King, the Canadian Premier, has indicated that legislation is likely to be introduced next session to prohibit flights across the Atlantic from Canada. He believes public opinion is opposed to such hazardous risks.

Lord Thomson's Views.

Lord Thomson, who was formerly British Secretary for Air, today gave his views on the subject to the *London Evening News*. He said, "I cannot see that anything is to be learned from further flights at present. It has already been proved that men are brave—but we knew that before. It has been shown that a plane can fly three thousand miles without stopping, but it can do it just as easily above land."

Lord Thomson considered, however, that Atlantic flights could hardly be stopped by isolation. Men deliberately courted danger. "I do not think land planes should be allowed to make the attempt at all. They do not give the fliers a chance if the machine comes down in the ocean. Every trans-Atlantic plane should be a seaplane. Wireless should be compulsory. To sacrifice all wireless equipment—the only way of calling for help in the wastes of the Atlantic—passengers should be forbidden. Money offered by passengers tempts pilots to take unnecessary risks. I cannot believe any pilot really wants a passenger. Passengers are in the way, and take up room which could be used for fuel or wireless."

But more stringent tests were greatly needed in view of the stupendous task of flying the Atlantic. No machine should be allowed to start unless it had a reasonable chance of reaching the other side. We had now, he thought, reached the limit of human and mechanical endurance in the present stage of aerial development. Pioneers of flying had conquered the air by their courage and magnificent engines. Science must now step in, and teach us how to use the air.

Lord Thomson in conclusion expressed the belief that the solution of the Atlantic problem would be reached with the airship, rather than the aeroplane.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

American Prize Withdrawn.

BOSTON, September 9th.
A purse of \$325,000, which was to have been given to the first flier to land at Boston after a trans-Atlantic "hop" from Europe, has been withdrawn, and the money returned to the original contributors.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Mr. Levine Determined.

LONDON, September 9th.
Mr. Kinkade, the technical expert of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, has left London for New York, after a final attempt to persuade the millionaire, Mr. Levine, to abandon his trans-Atlantic flight this year.

He refused to give Mr. Levine a certificate of airworthiness for the *Miss Columbia*, on account of the unfavourable weather.

Mr. Levine, interviewed, said that if the weather cleared up by September 10th, he and the British aviator Hinchcliffe would start their flight.

Capt. Courtney's Flight.

LONDON, September 10th.
Supporters of Captain Courtney's flight, including the *Westminster Gazette*, have telegraphed to Coruna advising the abandonment of the effort in view of the weather conditions and the recent heavy loss of life in Atlantic flights.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE ST. PANCRAS FIRE.

GIRLS TRAPPED BY BLAZE.

EXCITING ESCAPES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 9th.
In the fire at the Film Waste Products, Limited, at St. Pancras, there were fourteen men and girls in the premises.

Six girls were in one room singing at their work and winding films, when, in the words of a survivor, "a ball of flame like a great football seemed to burst, filling the room with a mass of flames."

Two of the girls near the door escaped, but the others were trapped in a back room, where their bodies were afterwards found. Clouds of smoke poured out of the windows and flames shot up to the sky. As the adjoining wharves were filled with hay, straw, and timber, it was feared the whole street would be involved, but 20 are engines quickly arrived on the spot, and soon controlled the blaze.

The flames and fumes nearly overpowered workers in an adjoining studio, belonging to the firm of Nogi, a Japanese lacquerer. They managed to scramble out of the windows and down a drain pipe. Some landed on the deck of a barge which boatmen pushed alongside when they saw the flames. Others swam the canal. Six were injured and sent to hospital.

[An earlier telegram stated that four persons were killed.]

BROADCASTING TO THE EMPIRE.

B.B.C. EXPERIMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 9th.
The British Broadcasting Corporation in a statement says that the establishment of world-wide broadcasting, particularly to the Dominions and Colonies, has been a cardinal factor in the B.B.C. policy for the past four years, but there are difficulties still to be overcome.

A new series of experiments will be attempted in October. The inauguration of an Empire service will depend on the results of these.

FRENCH DEPUTY ARRESTED.

"COMRADE" DUCLOS AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Sept. 9th.
M. Duclos, the Communist Deputy who was recently sentenced by the Court of Appeal to eight months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs, for attempting to incite troops to mutiny, but has not served his sentence, has been arrested at Tarbes.

LEAGUE MANDATES COMMISSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Sept. 9th.
At a private meeting of the League Council, Herr Ludwig Kaas, a prominent German industrialist, was appointed an additional member of the mandates commission, on the proposal of the Netherlands delegate.

PERSIAN FINANCES.

NEW ADMINISTRATOR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 9th.
The *New York World* learns that Mr. William Poland, the American director, has been appointed the Administrator General of Persia's finances, replacing Mr. Mill Spaulding, who recently refused to renew his contract owing to a curtailment of his powers by the Persian Parliament.

ARGENTINE OIL WELLS.

TO BE NATIONALISED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 9th.
The Chamber of Deputies has voted a Bill for the nationalisation of the petroleum wells, which will be worked exclusively by the State.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Fonck's Attempt.

NEW YORK, September 10th.
The Navy Department has revoked the leave previously granted to Lieutenant Curtiss and Ensign Edwards to accompany the Frenchman, Fonck, in a trans-Atlantic flight. Fonck will probably give up his plans.

President Coolidge Concerned.

RAPID, CITY, Sept. 10th.
President Coolidge, in an interview, was deeply concerned at recent disasters and said he intended thoroughly to investigate the circumstances of flights with the object of determining whether oceanic flying could be made safer.

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SHANGHAI-HONGKONG

[64]

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

SEPTEMBER 10th, 1927.	
H.K. Bank	\$1,075 buy.
Do.	London \$216 buy.
Chartered Bank	\$222 1/2 nom.
Mercantile Bank & A. & C.	\$222 nom.
Do.	C. \$213 1/2 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$233 buy.
East Asia Bank	\$233 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$390 sel.
China Underwriters	\$114 nom.
North China Ins.	\$114 nom.
Union Insurance	\$293 sel.
Yantai Insurance	\$140 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$210 buy.
Douglas	\$200 nom.
Steamboat	\$121 sel.
Hong Kong & Shanghai	\$110 buy.
Indo-China (Fret.)	\$30 nom.
Do. (Def.)	\$48 buy.
Shell Transport	\$22 nom.
Star Ferry	\$51.50 buy.
Waterworks	\$17 nom.
China Sugar	\$15 nom.
Malayan Sugars	\$31 sel.
Benguet	\$11.70 nom.
Kailan Mining Ad.	\$49 buy.
Langkat (combined)	\$11.17 buy.
Do. (single)	\$11.14 buy.
S. S. Explorations	\$11.14 buy.
Shanghai Loans	\$11.14 buy.
Bank	\$4 buy.
Tonghai Mine	\$193 nom.
Ural Caspian	\$5 nom.
H. & K. Wharves	\$11.4 buy. & s.
H. & W. Docks	\$35 nom.
Hongkong	\$11.14 buy.
New Engineering	\$11.44 buy.
Shanghai Dock	\$11.14 buy.
H. & W. Hotels	\$11.14 nom.
H. K. Land	\$11.14 buy.
Hong Kong Realty	\$5 nom.
H. K. Territorials	\$11 sel.
Empire Buildings	\$11.14 buy.
Prince's Buildings	\$35 buy.
Rural Lands	\$11 nom.
Ewo Cottons	\$11.75 buy. & s.
Oriental	\$11.14 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$11.14 nom.
Do. (new)	\$11.25 nom.
China Buses	\$20 sel.
H. K. Tramways	\$11.14 sel.
Do. (new)	\$11 sel.

(Continued on next column.)

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

ROGGE, September 10th.

Paris	124
New York	488.7/32
Brussels	21.90
Geneva	25.21
Amsterdam	19.13
Milan	89.43
Berlin	20.43
Stockholm	18.10
Copenhagen	18.18
Oslo	18.48
Vienna	34.48
Prague	163
Helsingfors	192
Madrid	23.82
Rio	5 55/64
Buenos Aires	47 61/64
Bombay	1/5 29/32
Shanghai	2/6
Hong Kong	1/11 5/32
Yokohama	1/11 5/32
Silver spot & forward	25

Singapore Tractions... 13/8 buy.

Taxis... 31 nom.

Amusements... 220 nom.

Canton Loan... 35 nom.

Cement (combined)... 47 sel.

Do. (old)... 36.50 nom.

Do. (new)... 31 sel.

China Light (comb.)... 312 nom.

Do. (old)... 33 nom.

Do. (new)... 33 nom.

China Provident... 34 nom.

Constructions... 312 sel.

Dairy Farms... 216.20 buy.

Dr. & Wings... 36 nom.

H. K. Electric... 33 nom.

Macao Electric... 337 buy.

H. K. Ropes (old)... 310 nom.

Do. (new)... 35 nom.

Lane Crawfords... 35 sel.

Mackintosh... 322 nom.

Sincere... 331 nom.

United Asiatic... 313 sel.

Watsons (old)... 311 nom.

Wm. Powell... 35 sel.

Telephones... 33.70 sel.

buy-bayers; sel-sellers; as-sell

nom-adminal.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 10th, 1927.

On LONDON:	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 9/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
On PARIS:	
Bank Bills, on demand	1.215
Credit, 4 months' sight	1.240
On NEW YORK:	
Bank Bills, on demand	47 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	47 1/2
On BOMBAY:	
Telegraphic Transfer	131
Bank Bills, on demand	131
On CALCUTTA:	
Telegraphic Transfer	131
Bank Bills, on demand	131
On SHANGHAI:	
Bank Bills, at sight	79 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	100 1/2
On YOKOHAMA:	
On demand	100 1/2
On SINGAPORE:	
On demand	84 1/2
On HONGKONG:	
On demand	115 1/2
On HAIKONG:	
On demand	115 1/2
On RAPOUR:	
On demand	115 1/2
On KANGAROO:	
On demand	115 1/2
On SINGAPORE, Bank's Buying Rate	93.85
Gold Loan, 100 days, per cent.	25 9/16
SILVER, per oz.	25 9/16

VISITORS TO CANTON.

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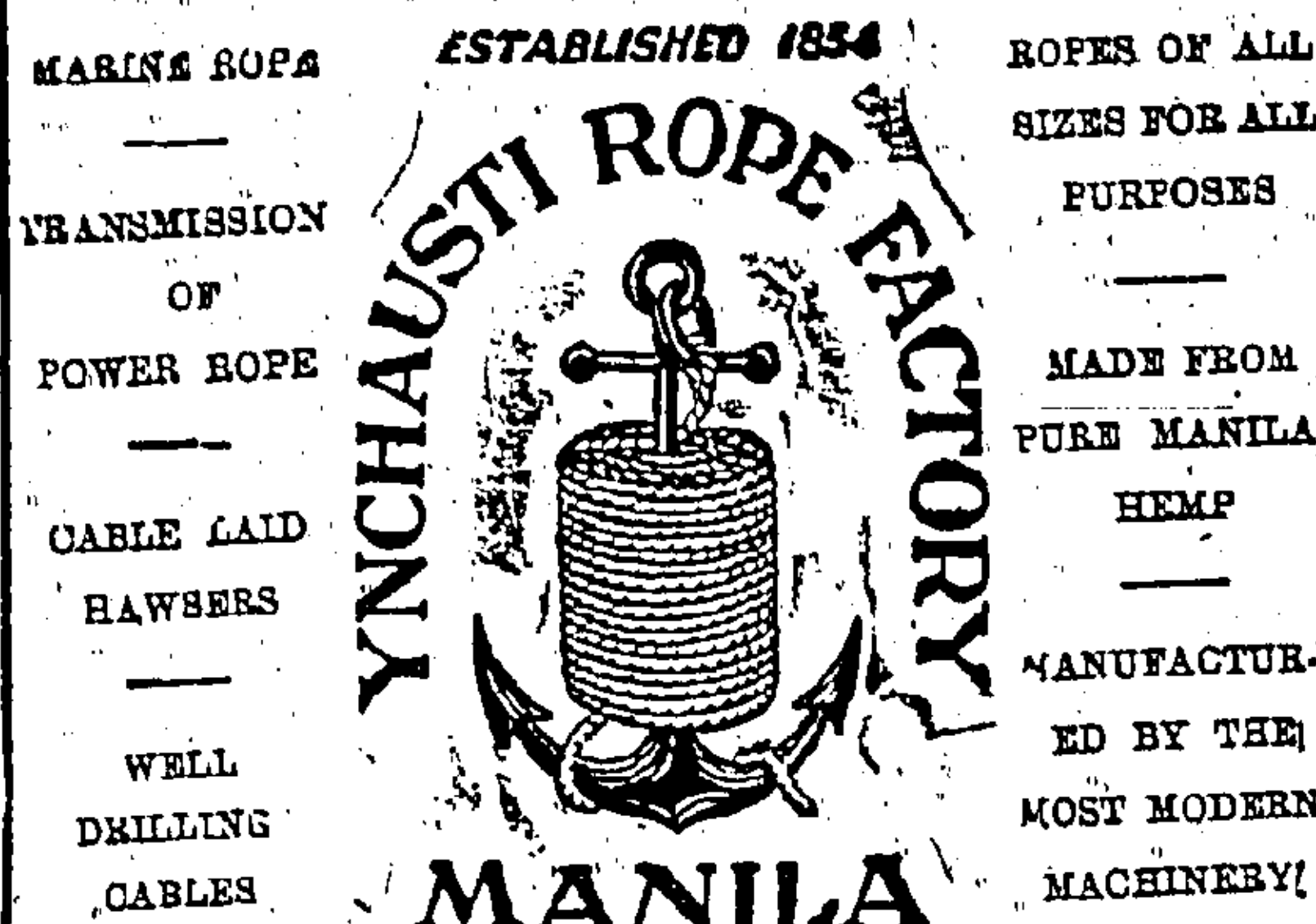
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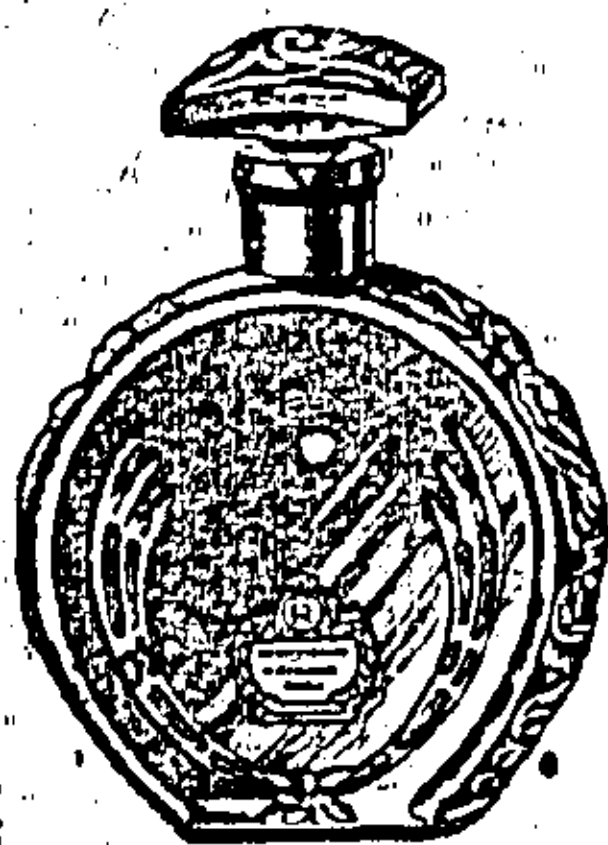
[A.P.]

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MR. COOLIDGE'S FEARS.

WHY HE IS TIRED OF
OFFICE.

AN AMERICAN'S VIEWS.

[BY MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM WILE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4th.
Mr. Calvin Coolidge's determination not to reappear to the Presidency takes the vast majority of the people of this country completely by surprise. He renounces another term at the White House which even his political enemies conceded was virtually his for the asking.
Mr. Coolidge, nevertheless, is an uncommonly shrewd diagnostician of political conditions, and many of these, in more recent times, have led him to assess his chances of reelection less optimistically than some of his more ardent supporters.

Outstanding among the danger signals, as the President envisaged them, was the growing public antipathy to the so-called "third term of office" idea. Mr. Coolidge, who has never enjoyed a reputation for relishing a fight, has manifestly decided, like many politicians before him, that discretion is the better part of valour.

Hostile Farmers.
His "Colonel House," Mr. Frank W. Stearns, the Boston merchant prince, who has shepherded and financed Mr. Coolidge's whole political career, is known to have been strongly opposed to the President flying in the face of the tradition before which Washington and Jefferson bowed, and which Grant and Roosevelt found it impossible to violate.

The more Radical "Drys" (prohibitionists) have latterly been camping on Mr. Coolidge's trail with a view to committing him to a stronger attitude on prohibition. Unless he expunged their cause wholeheartedly, they threatened him with disaster in 1928.

Still another motive, undeniably associated with the President's decision, is the continued hostility of the farming West. He pitched his summer vacation tent in the heart of the embattled and embittered agricultural region this year in the undisguised hope of overcoming the opposition to the Coolidge farm policies.

Geneva Disappointment.
All accounts agree that the President has scored a personal success in the "corn belt" but has lamentably failed to quash its mistrust of the Administration's illiberal agricultural programme.

The President is bitterly disappointed at the failure of the Geneva Naval Limitation Conference. It is an open secret that the Republican Party planned to go to the country next year with a success at Geneva as the proudest feather in its cap.
There can be little doubt that Geneva's empty results have played no inconspicuous part in the President's "choice not to tempt fate at the polls in 1928."

The Democrats are preparing to let down a terrific barrage on Mr. Coolidge's foreign policy in general and the Geneva fiasco in particular.
They will indict Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Kellogg (the United States Secretary of State) for having, through diplomatic ineptitude, invited the possibility of a rift in the lute of Anglo-American friendship.

Political Perils.
Mr. Coolidge is not blind to the political perils to himself that the whole Geneva business conjures up. There are many keen observers who will directly link his announcement with the coincident break-up of the conference.

The President's action converts the forthcoming Presidential campaign into what is known in American politics as a "free-for-all" battle. No Republican aspirant has come openly into the field while Mr. Coolidge's intentions remained unrevealed, but now that the bars are down the arena will presently be full of aspirants for his throne and sceptre.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, the Secretary for Commerce, looms largely as the most probable Republican candidate for the succession.
My opinion is that Mr. Hoover will enter the lists with Mr. Coolidge's all-powerful blessing. Other Republican candidates include ex-Governor Lowden, of Illinois, who has the strong support of the farming West; Vice-President Dawes, Speaker Longworth, and Senator Borah.

Among the Democrats, Governor Al. Smith and Senator Reed, of Missouri, continue to dominate the picture.—Daily Mail.

POSTE RESTANTE.

UNCLAIMED CORRESPONDENCE, ETC., AT G.P.O.

SATURDAY'S OFFICIAL LIST.

The following official list regarding correspondence, etc., awaiting claimants at the G.P.O. was issued on Saturday:—

W. R. Attaway, R. T. Boffa, Raul Bigazzi, E. Bolton, J. J. Booth, E. K. G. Bryant, M. L. Brodie, G. Bonavita, Mrs. F. J. Bailey, Miss M. Bailey, A. W. Coverdale, D. Y. Costan, J. C. Charrington, H. A. Epstein, Fong Sau Li, P. W. Fock, Miss M. Girdlestone, Go Shu & Co. (Books), W. M. Hewlett, H. Houchere, I. W. H. Horegood, S. Jones, R. M. Johnson, Miss E. L. Jones, J. R. Lee, Theo. Lowther, L. V. Lloyd, H. A. Moore, L. W. Malby, Mrs. A. Moore, M. M. Morgan, E. Maunice, M. M. Ponson, Miss Rose Plages, Capt. B. Pritchard, R. J. Roberts, W. W. Stark, C. Trucano, J. H. Turbill, H. Ward.

Unpaid Correspondence.

A. Gabareis, D. Garcia, Jim Lom Hill, Kang Hok Lay, Mrs. Kampholy, Khajan Singh, Kwong Tai Kung, Mr. Linbich, M. B. Long, G. Mack, Miss G. McNider (1st C.B.S. Guides), Piotr Sala, Mr. Witold, William Wolf.

Registered Articles.

Miss E. Adair (H.K. Hotel), M. L. Brodie, Antonio Cadiz, Chan Wai Yiu (H.K. University), H. D. Law, Mrs. E. N. Litvickoff, Bishan Singh (Indian School).

Parcels.

Fung Ng Mui, Miss Leung Shit Yung, Y. C. Ling.

BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

BANK MANAGERS' RETURNS FOR AUGUST.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hong Kong, during the month ended August 31st, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks, is as under:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	\$14,538,569	\$5,800,000
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	45,885,806	34,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,708,907	580,000

Total ...\$62,134,282 \$40,380,000
In addition Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$1,265,000.
In addition Securities deposited with the Crown Agents and Straits Government valued at \$3,287,205.

In addition Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$130,000.

The following statement of the securities lodged with the Crown Agents by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, against their notes in circulation, is published for general information:—

Security.	Amount.	Latest Market price.
5½% Treasury Bonds repayable @ 100 in 1930	£130,000	101½-102½

CHINA'S CHAOS.

AMERICA NO INTENTION OF INTERVENING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2nd.

The American administration opposes the proposal of Senator Hiram Bingham, embodied in a report given after a tour of the Far East with special reference to China, that the United States initiate a conference of Chinese political and military leaders in order to arrange a settling-up of a number of regional Chinese governments.

It is understood that President Coolidge has no intention of changing the traditional United States policy which favours a unified China.

The president will not permit interference with internal affairs of China, and will manifest opposition to any attempt to partition the country.
While it is recognized that there is but little unity in China to-day, the administration feels that it is best to allow the Chinese to work out their destiny unhampered and to find their own way to a unified government for the entire country.

It is felt that to move toward recognition of separate regional governments in China would be to reverse past American policy and to embroil the United States in an endless series of petty provincial political and military squabbles.

563 PER CENT.

INTEREST CHARGED BY
MONEYLENDERS.

"There's no wonder when debtors like the present case get into the hands of moneylenders that they find themselves in the Bankruptcy Court," said Mr. Eldred Oliver at the conclusion of the public examination in bankruptcy of James Richardson, hotel manager, of the Coach and Horses Hotel, Bradford.

Richardson admitted gross liabilities of £712, and a deficiency of \$687.
Questioned by the Deputy Official Receiver (Mr. W. Sheard), the debtor referring to his dealings with moneylenders, the debtor said he first borrowed money in 1919 because he was hard up.

Mr. Sheard: It is extravagance in living that has brought this about?—Yes.

In 1914, debtor proceeded, he was separated from his first wife, whom he allowed £3 a week, the custody of the children, and the furniture. He admitted that he owned £84 10s. 4d. for stock.

How did these shortages of stock come about?—I am sorry to say I was very generous in giving drinks to customers.

It was very bad management?—It was, sir, I am very sorry to say.

To make up your deficiency you had to resort to moneylenders?—Yes.

Debtor gave particulars of loans, and said he agreed to pay £130 back on one loan of £100, at the rate of 50s. a week, but was unaware that he was paying 138 per cent.

Debtor gave further details of his borrowings, and was told by the Official Receiver that he had agreed to pay £338, and 563 per cent. interest respectively.

Mr. Oliver remarked that the Court should be grateful to the Official Receiver for making the calculations of the interest of the moneylenders. It showed how necessary was the Moneylenders Act.

The examination was closed.

QUEEN'S THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.



THE SCREEN'S cleverest and fairest comedienne
in her biggest comedy

WITH

TOM MOORE, BRYANT WASHBURN & JOCELYN LEE

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RAFAEL SABATINI'S ROMANCE
OF THE SPANISH MAIN—

CAPTAIN BLOOD

WITH
J. WARREN KERRIGAN & JEAN-PAIGE

TO-DAY ONLY
Continuous from 2.30 to 11.15.

RAFFLES IN BELGRADE.

THE ADVENTURE OF THE STOLEN TITLE DEEDS.

There is now no longer any doubt that Mr. Hornung, as well as Sir A. Conan Doyle have conquered the Continent, for a thief has been at work lately in Belgrade, who can be no other than the gentleman crackman, Raffles, in a holiday mood.

M. Jova Popovitch, formerly one of the leading diplomatic representatives of the House of Montenegro, went to Belgrade some time ago in order to settle the question of the liquidation of estates of the ex-Crown Prince of Montenegro. M. Popovitch took

rooms in the Palace Hotel. Returning, the typical disorder which is the first symptom of a burglary was obvious. He rushed to an attaché case which contained a number of valuables and money in cash; found it broken open like the other cases in the room—but the valuables intact. The thieves had only taken the papers with which he was entrusted, the Royal title-deeds, powers of attorney, etc.

The police failed to find any trace of the thieves, and M. Popovitch began to despair when the second surprise came; the papers were returned to him at the hotel, by registered post, together with a polite letter apologising for any inconvenience the temporary absence of the documents might have caused.

M. Popovitch is alleged to be unable to see the joke, and the police are very reserved.

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LEE THEATRE

on Tuesday, September 13th, at 9.30 p.m.

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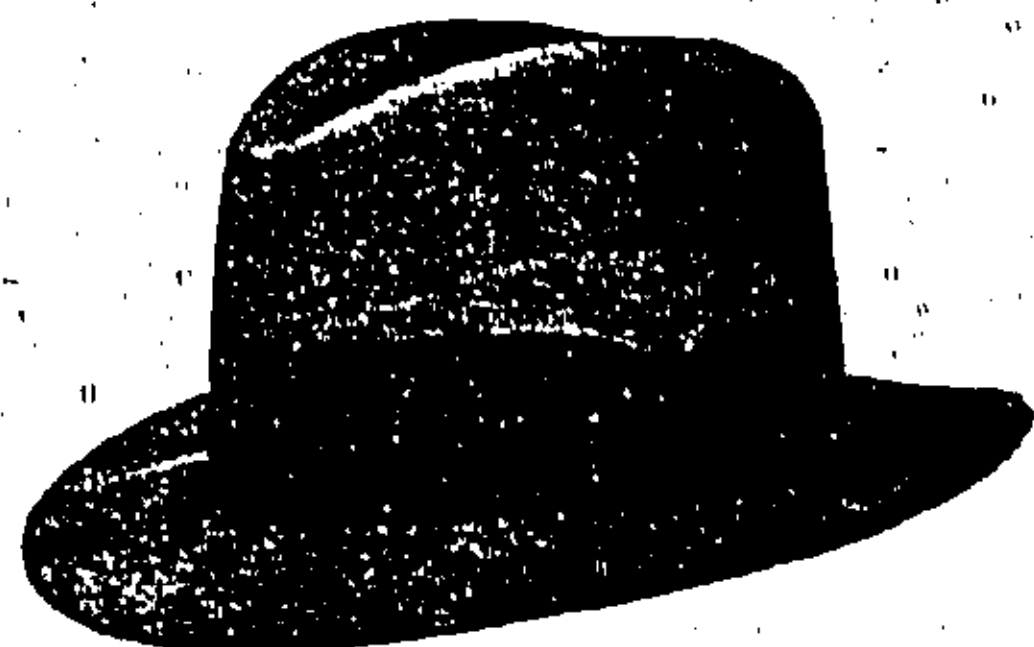
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Prices:—\$3, \$2, \$1.



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Finest fur felt, adaptable to any shape of brim, suitable Town and Country wear. Colours: Buffs, Browns and Greys.

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Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

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WHITEWAYS, THE STORE FOR VALUES
HONG KONG.

PROPOSED NEW LEGISLATION.

DUTY ON LIQUOR.

AMBIGUITIES TO BE CLEARED UP.

FACILITATING OF PROSECUTIONS.

DEFENDANTS TO PROVE DUTY HAS BEEN PAID.

In the current issue of the *Government Gazette* it is notified that the Government intends to introduce a new Bill, at next Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council for the amendment of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance of 1911.

The Bill sets out many alterations in the wording of the original Ordinance and it is explained in the Objects and Reasons that "the Ordinance is introduced because of the obscurity of a section in the principal Ordinance which is of great practical importance, i.e., section 86. Attention has been drawn to this subject by a recent case before a magistrate. The section is open to the following doubts and criticisms, which are put very shortly:—

(a) It seems to hesitate between being a substantive section and an evidence section.

(b) It is arguable that possession must first be proved by the prosecution to be "contrary to the provisions of (the) Ordinance" before the onus is thrown on the accused of proving that the duty had been paid. This reduces the section to an absurdity in the case where the only element of illegality is the non-payment of duty.

(c) The section provides that every person who, contrary to the provisions of the Ordinance, has in his possession any intoxicating liquors which have been illegally made shall be guilty of an offence, but it is not contrary to the provisions of the Ordinance to be in possession of intoxicating liquors which have been illegally made.

On the other hand, it is unnecessary for the section to declare it to be an offence to be in possession of any intoxicating liquors contrary to the provisions of the Ordinance. Even if the mere prohibition were not enough section 86 makes it clear that contravention of any prohibition is an offence.

What a Defendant Has To Show.

Section 5 of this Ordinance replaces section 86 for the principal Ordinance by a new section 86 which contains the following provisions:—

(a) On any charge of possession of dutiable liquors contrary to the provisions of the Ordinance it is to be presumed that the liquors were dutiable, i.e., that the duty had not been paid, but the defendant can avoid liability by proving either (1) that the duty had in fact been paid or (2) that he had good and sufficient reason to believe that it had been paid.

(b) If the defendant produces evidence in order to prove either of those defences the complainant may then produce rebutting evidence upon that issue.

(c) If any dutiable liquors are found on any licensed premises it is to be presumed that the liquors were in the possession of the licensee. This is based on section 65 of the principal Ordinance, which is being repealed by section 4 of this Ordinance.

(d) Sub-section (4) simply re-enacts that part of the proviso to the old section 86 which is not embodied in sub-section (1). It makes it clear that upon a charge of possession of intoxicating liquors which were imported, manufactured or prepared contrary to the provisions of the Ordinance the defendant can avoid liability by proving that he had good and sufficient reason to believe that the liquors in question were lawfully imported, manufactured or prepared.

(e) In this section proof means proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

Preventing Perjury.

With regard to the throwing of the onus on the defendant, and with regard to the nature of that burden, it may be remarked as follows:—

(a) It is peculiarly difficult for the prosecution to prove in any case that duty has not been paid.

(b) It is easy for the defendant to discharge the onus. If duty has been paid there should usually be no difficulty in proving that fact, but it is sufficient for him to prove that he had good and sufficient reason to believe that it had been paid.

(c) Proof is defined as proof beyond reasonable doubt in order to indicate that, e.g., a mere unsupported assertion of payment of duty will not necessarily discharge the onus. It is obviously necessary to legislate for possible dishonesty and perjury. Payment of duty is a definite fact, analogous to the possession of a definite qualification rather than to such vague questions as the question of lawful excuse in the case of possession of implements fit for house-breaking purposes, where also the onus on a particular issue rests on the accused, or the question of guilty knowledge in the case of receiving, where the onus rests on the prosecution throughout. It is not to be anticipated that the new section 86 (3) will be applied in practice with unnecessary strictness.

Section 4 of this Ordinance repeals section 65 of the principal Ordinance. The latter part of that section will in future appear in the new section 86 (3). The former part of the present section 35 seems clearly too wide, for one effect of it is to make it an offence for the licensee of a licensed warehouse to keep dutiable liquors on his licensed premises. Possession of dutiable liquors is dealt with in the new section 30 (1) which is to be enacted by section 3 of this Ordinance.

Unlawful Possession.

Section 3 of this Ordinance substitutes a new section for section 59 of the principal Ordinance. The new features are as follows:—

(a) The present sub-section (1) in terms makes unlawful various cases of lawful possession under export permits and removal powers. The new sub-section (1) corrects this.

(b) Under the present sub-section (2) it is only where the liquors are in a general bonded or licensed warehouse that possession of liquors unlawfully imported is an offence. The new sub-section (1) makes the prohibition general.

(c) It also prohibits possession of liquors unlawfully manufactured or prepared. This was suggested by the present form of section 83 of the principal Ordinance.

(d) The new sub-section (3) allows sales of dutiable liquors which are on the licensed premises of holders of distillery or brewery licences.

(e) The new sub-section (4) provides that it shall be no defence to any charge under sub-section (1) or (3) that the possession of the accused was a joint possession.

Section 2 of this Ordinance makes, for the sake of greater clearness, two amendments in section 2 of the principal Ordinance which are perhaps not strictly necessary. The term "intoxicating liquors" obviously includes "native wines and spirits," though "native wines and spirits" are not specifically mentioned in the definition of that term.

On the other hand the definition of the term "dutiable liquors" suggests that "native wines and spirits" are not included in the term "intoxicating liquors," because the term "dutiable liquors" is defined as meaning "intoxicating liquors and native wines and spirits on which the duty has not been paid." The reference to native wines and spirits is, therefore, now being taken out of the definition of the term "dutiable liquors" and is being inserted in the definition of the term "intoxicating liquor."

THE PIRACY MENACE.

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN THE LAW.

ABOLITION OF GRILLES.

In consequence of the measures decided upon in the report of the *Sunning Piracy Commission*, a Bill intitled an Ordinance to amend the law relating to the suppression of piracy is to be introduced into the Legislature Council next Thursday.

In this Bill, a draft of which is published in the current *Government Gazette*, the abolition of grilles on ships for anti-piracy purposes and the complete repeal of the 1911 Piracy Prevention Ordinance and all the regulations in force under it is foreshadowed.

The Objects and Reasons state:

This Bill is one of the measures decided upon in consequence of the report of the *Sunning Piracy Commission*. It repeals the Piracy Prevention Ordinance, 1911, and all the regulations in force thereunder.

It inserts in the Suppression of Piracy Ordinance, 1868, power to make regulations for searches of vessels and persons, and any other regulations which may appear desirable for the purpose of preventing piracy. These regulations will all relate to things to be done or suffered within the territorial limits of the Colony, and the present scheme of bonds for the observance of various regulations outside the limits of the Colony will thus disappear.

A draft of the proposed regulations to be made under Ordinance No. 1 of 1928, will be published shortly. It will be seen that they contain nothing to require the provision of grilles or any other structural arrangement in any ship.

The recommendations of the *Sunning Piracy Commission* relating to guards are still under consideration.

Clause 3 of the Bill proposes to repeal four sections in the Suppression of Piracy Ordinance, 1868, which appear to be unnecessary.

Section 7 is repealed because there is no reformatory in Hong Kong. Section 8 is repealed because the possession of arms is sufficiently dealt with by the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1900, Ordinance No. 2 of 1900, and stink pots are now obsolete. The regulations made under this section which were published in the *Gazette* of August 20th, 1870, ceased to be in force on April 12th, 1913, by virtue of the provisions of section 5 (2) of the Regulations Ordinance, 1913, Ordinance No. 7 of 1913, and of the Order made under section 5 (1) of that Ordinance which was gazetted on April 1st, 1915. No regulations have subsequently been made under section 8 of the Suppression of Piracy Ordinance, 1868. Section 9 of that Ordinance is repealed because it merely provides that all enactments, etc., inconsistent with Ordinance No. 1 of 1868 are to be of no effect. Section 10 is repealed because it merely provides that nothing in the Ordinance is to effect the jurisdiction previously exercised by the Supreme Court.

HONG KONG WAR LOAN.

DRAWING OF BONDS TO TAKE PLACE.

It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that pursuant to the provisions of the War Loan Ordinance, 1916, a drawing of Bonds for redemption will take place on Monday, September 28th, at 10 a.m., at the Colonial Treasury, when the following bonds will be drawn:—

Series A of the nominal value of \$100 each to the total nominal value of \$25,500.

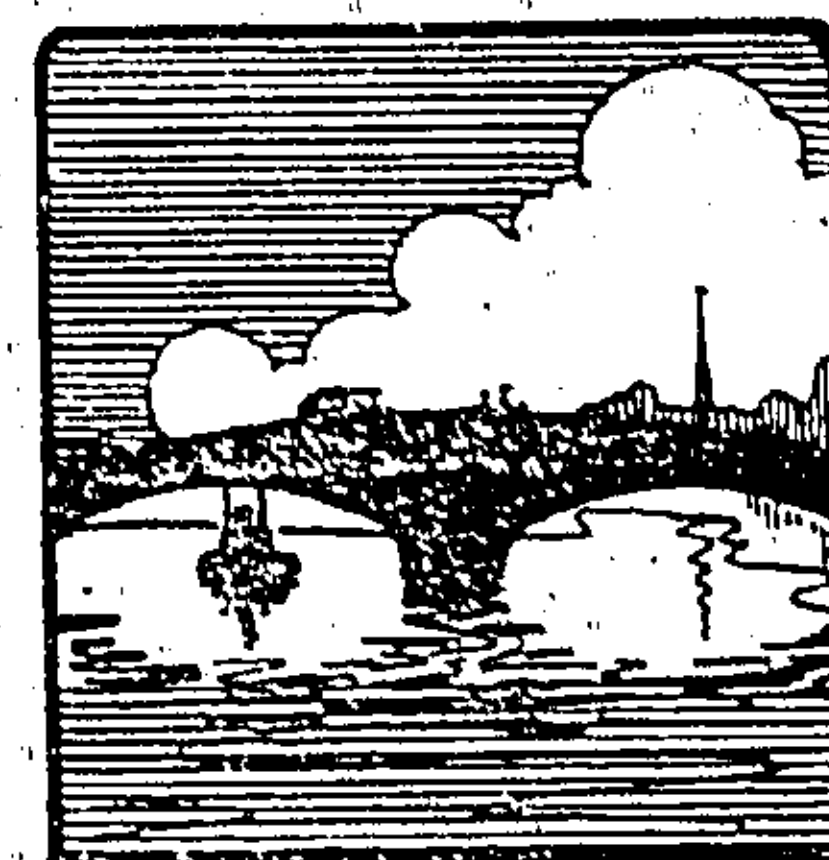
Series B of the nominal value of \$500 each to the total nominal value of \$113,500.

Series C of the nominal value of \$1,000 each to the total nominal value of \$406,000.

Series D of the nominal value of \$5,000 each to the total nominal value of \$355,000.

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For Miles and Miles SODDY GASOLINE

POLICE AND OTHER PENSIONS.

WHEN THEY MAY BE CANCELLED.

REGULATIONS AMENDED.

The regulations regarding pensions of European subordinate officers and European constables of the police force, made by H.E. the Governor in Council, and set forth in pages 278 to 280 of the Regulations of Hong Kong, 1844-1923, which were amended in April, 1923, are further amended as follows:—

By the addition to regulation 1 of the following:—

"The term 'pensioner' as used in these regulations means a person who, having ceased to serve as an officer in the police force, is or except for forfeiture would be in receipt of a periodical or deferred gratuity or allowance under these regulations"; and by the deletion of the words "under these regulations" in the first line of regulation 13; and by the rescission of regulation 14 and the substitution therefor of the following regulation:—

Every pension and every periodical or deferred gratuity or allowance is and shall be deemed to have been granted only on the condition that the Governor in Council may order that the same be forfeited and withdrawn in any of the following cases:—

(1) on the conviction of the pensioner before any court in His Majesty's dominions or elsewhere for any crime or offence for which he is sentenced to death, or penal servitude, or any term of imprisonment with hard labour, or any term of imprisonment of any other kind exceeding twelve months;

(2) on the pensioner becoming bankrupt;

(3) on the pensioner associating with thieves or suspected persons;

(4) on the pensioner refusing to give information and assistance to the police whenever in his power, for the detection and apprehension of criminals, and for the suppression of any disturbance of the public peace; or

(5) if the pensioner enters or engages in or continues to carry on any business, occupation or employment, which shall be, in the opinion of the Governor, disgraceful in itself or injurious to the public, or in which he shall make use of the fact of his former employment in the police force in a manner which the Governor considers to be discreditable and improper.

Any pension or periodical or deferred gratuity or allowance ordered to be forfeited and withdrawn as aforesaid shall cease as from the date of the cause of such forfeiture.

Provided that if any question shall arise as to the competency of any court as to whether any sentence imposed comes within the intentment of the first paragraph of this regulation then the decision of the Governor in Council thereon shall be final and conclusive.

Provided further that any pension, gratuity or allowance ceasing as aforesaid shall be restored with retrospective effect in the case of a person who after conviction at any time receives a free pardon. For the purpose of this regulation the enduring of the punishment to which any person has been or may be sentenced

CURIOUS SINGAPORE BANKRUPTCY.

AMAZING CAREER OF CHINESE DEALER.

FACILITY FOR GETTING CREDIT.

The public examination of a Chinese bankrupt, who borrowed \$58,000 in two years when he was already unable to pay off his debts, was conducted before Mr. Justice Deane in the Singapore Bankruptcy Court.

Examined in by Mr. Cocker who appeared for the Official Assignee, the bankrupt gave his name as Ho Koo Ngiam and said that he started a business five years ago with a capital of \$5,000. He traded in jewellery and second-hand goods. In 1923 he made a profit of a little over a thousand dollars. In 1924 he again made a profit of about \$800 but in 1925 and 1926 he made no profit.

The bankrupt said that he borrowed from others to carry on his business. He admitted borrowing to the extent of \$56,000.

Mr. Cocker told the Court that the bankrupt disappeared and had to be arrested.

Asked what he did with the money he borrowed, the bankrupt said that he paid off his debts. He owed Flinter and Company alone \$20,000.

"The man's career is amazing," said Mr. Cocker. "An employee of a pawnshop, he opens a jewellery business with enormous credits and no previous experience and leaves the whole conduct of this business in the hands of a manager."

Asked what he attributed his bankruptcy to, the bankrupt said that his manager allowed goods to go out on credit.

Another curious point brought out by Mr. Cocker was the most of the debtors of this bankruptcy had absconded along with the manager of the shop. Practically the only good debt shown in the books was with regard to deposits with the Municipality for light and water.

When asked what he proposed to do with a view to liquidating his debts, the bankrupt said that he could do nothing. He could not make even a small contribution out of the \$50 a month which he was at present earning.

The examination was closed.—*Singapore Free Press.*

"shall not be deemed to be or to have the effect of a free pardon."

And provided further that where a pension, gratuity or allowance ceases for any reason aforesaid the Secretary of State for the Colonies or, if the pensioner is resident in the Colony then the Governor in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State, may cause all or any part of the moneys to which the pensioner would have been entitled by way of pension, gratuity or allowance during the remainder of the pensioner's life or during any shorter period or periods, either continuous or discontinuous, to be paid to or applied for the benefit of all or any exclusive of the following persons, that is to say, the dependents of the pensioner, and the pensioner himself if and when his sentence, if any as aforesaid, shall have expired, in such proportions, if there be more than one recipient or beneficiary, and manner and subject to such conditions, qualifications and restrictions as the Secretary of State or the Governor in Council with such approval as aforesaid, as the case may be, may see fit to direct, and impose. Any such directions, conditions, qualifications and restrictions may in like manner be revised, altered, added to or withdrawn at any time and from time to time.

GEN. LI TSAI HSIN TAKES CHARGE.

OF ALL "MILITARY AFFAIRS"
IN KWANGTUNG AND
KWANGSI.

CHIANG KAI SHEK'S CAUSE WANING.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

General Li Tsai Hsin has declared that owing to the serious nature of the Red menace in North and East Kwangtung, and owing to the disturbed conditions in Kwangsi he considers himself entrusted by all classes in the two provinces to take charge of the military affairs until the Central Government at Nanking, to be set up by agreement between Nanking and Hankow, formally appoints an officer to undertake these duties. General Li besides being Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Canton and Kwangtung has held the position of Chief-of-the-Staff to Chiang Kai Shek. He has now tendered his resignation of the latter post to the Nanking Government, presumably in order to show his complete recognition of Chiang's resignation.

Despite a succession of severe rebuffs Chiang Kai Shek's supporters both in Canton and Kwangtung generally are by no means quiescent. Three more or less well-known persons Cheng Yang Pu, Li Che Ying, and Li Meng Fu are particularly active in Canton issuing circulars and sending telegrams in the names of different associations demanding the recall of Chiang and the five members of the Nanking Government who resigned with him. They are vigorously denouncing Wang Ching Wei and George Hsu Chien as Communist traitors in the pay of Moscow.

Now that General Ho Chie Wu has fled, probably to Chungking, South Fukien, General Hu Chien is the only militarist of any importance in Kwangtung who is regarded as a Chiang Kai Shek man. He has concentrated several thousand troops at Waichow, a place of some strategic value on the East River. He has declared martial law over the city and proclaims his intention of fighting the Red invaders, but a good many people think he is merely consolidating his position with a view to making his own terms with General Li Tsai Hsin. This "activity" of the Chiang Kai Shek faction has very much complicated the campaign in Eastern Kwangtung. General Li has now ordered General Fan Shek Sang's Yunnanese troops in the North of the province to the Eastern section. The peasant and bandit corps are showing activity and about 3,000 men in all have been enlisted into bands of varying strength and are roving about the Tsi-Kin, Hailung and Luleung districts, of Eastern Kwangtung.

After being checked in their attempt to take Swatow the "Red" irregulars are reported to be concentrating at Pingyuen at the extreme eastern point of the province. Their strength is estimated at over 10,000, nominally under the control of the "Revolutionary Commission." Chu Lung and Yoh Ting are two of its leading lights and a third is Tang Yin Tai, formerly chief of the Political Commission at Hankow and a notorious Communist.

EASIER SITUATION IN SWATOW.

MILITARY TAKE CHARGE.

BOMB THROWERS EXECUTED.

BANKS AND SHOPS RE-OPEN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, Sept. 8th.

The situation is much easier now the military have taken heart of grace and have started to round up all bomb-throwers. Seven were found and shot a day or two ago and last night about twenty more were tracked down to the Hawkers and Pedlars' Union, the Ricksha Coolies Union and the Push Car Line Union. Dozens of bombs were discovered and doubtless these 20 men will suffer a similar fate to the other seven.

The *Fai Yang* an ancient four funnel sloop came in yesterday with one, Chu, on board. He is said to be General Li Tsai Hsin's nominee for Swatow. Shops and banks are beginning to open again. Two Japanese destroyers, the American *Asheville*, the British *Bluebell* and the above Chinese packet all came in yesterday. There is a French boat due to-day so we are all right as far as protection is concerned.

September 9th.

The political situation seems to have improved and there are now only isolated cases of bombing. The banks and shops are all open. It seems that all the officials, except one or two military men, all either left the Port or went on board a Chinese steamer in the stream. This happened during the day and night of very acute panic. The next day the officials heard by wire that the two Red leaders had been driven out of the Kaiyung district. Their flagging spirits revived and now they are trickling back.

Consular Changes.

The British Consul, Mr. Kirke and his family are leaving for Home by the P. & O. s.s. *Malwa* on October 15th for seven months leave. Mr. Laurence Giles is coming here at the end of October. It is reported that Mr. Hall, from the Canton Consulate, will relieve Mr. Kirke at the end of September pending the arrival of Mr. Giles.

ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY.

SUCCESSFUL LOCAL
CANDIDATES.

The art of life saving from drowning was interestingly demonstrated on Saturday at the swimming bath of the new St. Paul's School, when candidates from K.M.S. *Indictive* were examined for the Proficiency Certificate and Bronze Medallion of the Royal Life Saving Society.

Eight men completed the test for both the Certificate and the Medallion and three obtained the Certificate. These men were trained by Marine R. E. Robinson. They had to go through a thorough course of rescue and release work in the water, as well as theoretical and practical knowledge of the Scafer method of artificial respiration. The examination in itself is a fairly good test of good swimming training.

The demonstration was watched by several students of the school. The Examiner was Mr. F. E. Ewart, of King's College. Dr. E. I. Minnett was also present. Mr. Ewart would be pleased to supply information to anyone interested in the aims and objects of the Royal Life Saving Society.

The successful candidates were:—Proficiency Certificate and Bronze Medallion; L.A.C. W. B. Mawson, Stoker B. Elliott, Marine W. J. Graham, Stoker W. Jenninson, Stoker W. Lloyd, Cpl. G. C. French, Stoker G. H. Russell, Stoker G. H. Gaunt; and for the Proficiency Certificate alone, Marine E. J. Wilkinson, L.A.C. W. J. Cawte, and A.C.I. W. J. Richardson. The awards are, of course, subject to confirmation and approval by the Central Executive of the Society in London.

BANKRUPTCY COURT BUSINESS.

SEVERAL CASES
ADJOURNED.

A TEA-HOUSE FAILURE.

A sitting of the Bankruptcy Court was held on Saturday before the acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood).

In the matter of the public examination of Mr. Richard Morris Castro, whose public examination was to have been held, the Official Receiver, Mr. E. L. Agassiz, stated that debtor had called on him with regard to his health and he (the Official Receiver) was satisfied that debtor was not in a fit state to be examined. He accordingly asked for an adjournment of this examination, *sine die*.

His Lordship granted the application.

Several other minor cases were heard, including an application for adjudication in respect of the affairs of the Hop Lee Investment Company.

The Official Receiver stated that \$3,000 had been received in respect of compensation and resumption for certain land. There was now sufficient in hand to justify adjudication and resolutions requesting this action had been passed by creditors.

The application was granted.

In respect of the public examination of Lok Yuen Shing, the Official Receiver, said that certain facts had come to his knowledge the previous day and he desired to investigate them further before bringing debtor before the Court.

The case was therefore adjourned.

Eight Creditors.

Eight creditors of the Tak Shing Hong firm were present at the examination of Kwok Luk Kong, sole proprietor, and as a result of their allegations regarding the responsibility of an alleged employee of the firm, it was decided to adjourn this case also. Debtor was a commission agent who had done business in Hong Kong for thirty-six years at 27, Des Vaux Road, West, and who lost money during the 1925 crisis.

"Saving Face."

The last debtor before the Court was Leung Ching Chuen who had acted as manager of various tea houses. Debtor stated that he had made himself responsible for the debts of one of the firms of which he had acted as manager. He admitted that he was in no way responsible but said that it was a question of "saving face."

All the partners had fled to Canton and as he was dependent for his living on the tea house business he had stood guarantee for 40 per cent. of the firms' debts in order that his name might still be good in the business. At the time he took responsibility he had saved a certain amount of money, debtor indicated, but since then business had been bad and he could not meet the debts.

"GAZETTE" NOTIFICATIONS.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

Notifications to the following effect appear in the *Government Gazette*:—

That, the Kwong Wing Hing Firm, of No. 25, Des Vaux Road Central, were adjudicated bankrupt on Sept. 6th.

A first and final dividend is intended to be declared in the matter of Pang Lok Chuen, No. 27, Nan Chang Street, Shamshuipo, who was adjudicated bankrupt on May 14th, 1927, of the Chik Wa Company and Chang Cheuk Wa, No. 27, Nan Chang Street, Shamshuipo, who were adjudicated bankrupt on June 11th, 1927.

A first and final dividend of 33 per cent. has been declared in the matter of Ng Sze Tsun, No. 151, Connaught Road Central, 2nd floor. A first dividend is intended to be declared in the matter of Henry Armando Castro, No. 10, Orient Buildings, Kowloon, under a scheme of arrangement approved on March 20th, 1927.

In both this last mentioned case, and the second case, creditors who have not proved their debts by October 9th will be excluded.

GOOD BYE AND THANK YOU.

CAMERONIAN RESERVISTS.

THEIR PLEASANT TIME IN
THE COLONY.

APPRECIATION OF WORK
DONE BY ENTERTAINMENT
COMMITTEES.

"Before leaving here, for the United Kingdom, we would like to thank all the ladies and gentlemen of Hong Kong and Kowloon who have so generously done so much good work for us under such trying conditions."

"I am sure that every man proceeding or returning here, is greatly indebted to all who have helped to make our lives a pleasure whilst we have been serving in this Colony."

"Our evenings would have been very dull had it not been for the Y.M.C.A.'s, St. Andrew's Club and the Kowloon Dock swimming beach, etc. Great credit is also due to the concert parties and all who have arranged them, and the individuals who have come forward to sing to us."

"Not one evening has passed without a concert or sing-song arranged by one party or another where a man could spend a really jolly time."

"We cannot show enough appreciation or thank you sufficiently for all that has been done; it is a thing that can never be forgotten, and will be spoken of in thousands of homes in Great Britain. Words cannot express our feelings towards you."

"In conclusion, we wish you all the very best of luck in the future and hope China will soon settle down to peace."

Good bye,
Yours gratefully,
SECTION "A" RESERVISTS,
The Cameronians.

CONSTABLE SELLS ILLICIT OPIUM.

GETS SIX WEEKS' HARD
LABOUR.

RECORD "NOT A BRIGHT
ONE."

A Chinese constable who was on four weeks' leave, started business as a seller of illicit opium at No. 41, Catchick Street, but he had the ill-luck of coming under the notice of Senior Revenue Officer Watt, with the result that he was arrested and brought before Mr. R. E. Lind-sell at the Central Magistracy on Saturday. His wife was also charged with aiding and abetting him. Mr. Duncan McCallum appeared for the defence.

Evidence given by S.R.O. Watt was to the effect that information as to defendant selling illicit opium came from three sources. He sent a Chinese lad there to buy twenty cents worth, giving the lad two marked 10-cent pieces for the purpose. The boy got the opium, and on his leaving defendant's house, witness at once raided the premises. The two marked 10-cent pieces were found on the bed.

For the defence, Mr. McCallum said that there was no evidence to show that the accused had actually made a sale. The boy went to the defendant to ask for some opium for medicinal purposes, saying that his uncle was sick. The opium was given to him and when the lad offered the 20 cents, defendant did not want it. The boy, however, left the money on the bed and went away. Defendant told his wife to take the money and return it to the boy. It was just then that the house was raided.

There was no doubt that the accused smoked illicit opium, but accused was not charged with that. Being a policeman, the accused was naturally disliked by all, and everyone was out to "get him." Information that he had illicit opium in his possession was soon started and it rapidly spread around, then other rumours followed and eventually the matter came to the ears of the S.R.O., who took steps which led to the accused's arrest. Mr. Watt, counsel reminded his Worship, had himself stated that he had received information from three different sources before he decided to act. The accused was suffering because his only fault was that he was too obliging.

The Magistrate decided to convict. The police produced the record of a previous conviction. Mr. McCallum said that the conviction, which was in 1913, was for a minor offence, and it was very regrettable that the police should put it in. Remarking that the accused's record in the Police Force was not a particularly bright one, Mr. Lind-sell sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

The Magistrate said with regard to the woman, that she would come under the coercion provisions of the law. She was doubtless under the influence of her husband, therefore, she was entitled to be discharged.

BLIND GIRLS' OUTING.

"ST. PETER'S" WELL-
ORGANISED TREAT.

HOST OF WILLING WORKERS
ASSIST.

A day's outing for inmates of the Kowloon Blind Home is indeed expressing a very kindly feeling towards those unfortunate girls, and the Ladies Guild and Young Men's Club of St. Peter's Church are to be congratulated on organising Saturday's picnic at Shek O.

Ideal weather conditions were a big factor in making the picnic a great success. The mild sunshine and the fragrance of the countryside were much appreciated by the blind girls. Although they could not see with their eyes, they felt glad to be in the open, for the charm of the open fields and the hills is not entirely withheld even from those who cannot see.

The picnic was the first of what is hoped will be an annual affair, and it is certain that such actions on behalf of blind and helpless Chinese cannot fail to promote closer friendship between foreigners and Chinese. The villagers at Shek-O were much impressed and freely expressed admiration at this sympathy shown by Britishers for the blind.

Helpers willingly come forward to assist in such a good cause. Several owners placed their cars at the disposal of the party, and the Star Ferry and Bus Co. very willingly issued free passes to the whole party.

About fifty blind girls in charge of Miss Beswick, the Superintendent of the Home, came over from Kowloon and were met at the Ferry wharf by a large number of helpers. They boarded several motor-cars and headed by a flying squad wound their way to Shek-O. The flying squad of the Police Reserve under Crown Sergeant Harry Kwong, and Traffic sergeants Baker and Tuckett formed the escort. Dr. T. H. Thomas being also in attendance in case of accidents.

Arrived at the beach, the blind girls were treated to a very sumptuous meal. Each of them was also given enough material to make a jacket, a box of sweets, a towel and two handkerchiefs. The girls played about the beach and thoroughly enjoyed themselves until the return which was made at sunset. They arrived at the Star Ferry wharf at 7 p.m.

The Organising Committee desires to thank very warmly those who assisted in the arrangements which went off without a hitch, and also the following car owners for the loan of their cars, without which the picnic would not have been able to take place:—Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Southern, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Sir R. Ho Tung, Kt., the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kow-wai, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Commander and Mrs. Hartford, Mr. Ho Kwong, Miss Jean Ho Tung, Captain F. Bayliss, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. H. Griggs, Messrs. C. H. Blason, W. Thomas Tam, L.L.B., and Andrew Cheung.

The Committee acknowledges with thanks, donations from Mr. Ho Kam Tong, Misses A. Mow Fung, M. Kacker, and E. L. Rogers, Messrs. P. Brett, E. Mow Fung, T. V. Harman, F. C. Mow Fung, and R. S. Vergette.

The Star Ferry Co. kindly gave the party free passes across the harbor and the Kowloon Motor Bus Co. provided free buses to convey them, whilst Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co. donated one large case of Palmolive soap; and to these firms the Committee's thanks are due.

PICKPOCKET AND ALLEGED BANISHEE.

NOT QUITE DEFT ENOUGH.

A Chinese who stole a \$20 note from the pocket of Mr. C. Braun, of Messrs. Chewan, James & Co. was sentenced to three months' hard labour by Major C. Willson, at the Central Magistracy on Saturday morning.

It was stated in evidence that Mr. Braun was walking along Jubilee Street, when the accused came from behind and with a deft finger lifted the note from his pocket. Mr. Braun felt a slight movement and on turning round, he saw the thief. He caught hold of the man before he had a chance to bolt and turned him over to a constable.

A second charge was framed against the defendant of returning from banishment, and on this charge, Sub-Ins. Vincent applied for a committal order to the Supreme Court. The accused was remanded for a week on this second charge.



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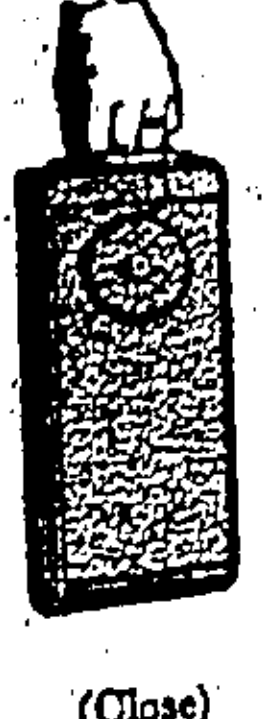
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A.B.C. CODE 6th EDITION
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KOWLOON FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE KOWLOON FOOTBALL CLUB will be held at the Clubhouse, Canton Road, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd, at 6 P.M.

W. J. KEATES
Hon. Secretary.
Kowloon, Sept. 12th, 1927. [5316]

NOTICE.

GEORGE STOPFORD MORGAN.
Born Liverpool, England, 1875—
Believed dead years since in charge
of small river steamer in China.
Any information of him, which is
desired for his benefit, required by
W. S. HOLDEN & HOLDEN,
Solicitors, 28, NORTH JOHN STREET,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG.

NOTICE.

THE LANGUAGE SCHOOL for
TEACHING THE CANTONESE
DIALECT at the HONG KONG
UNIVERSITY will RE-OPEN on the
14th SEPTEMBER, 1927. Particulars
as to Fees, Hours of Work, etc., may
be obtained by Application to the Rev.
H. H. WELLS at the University.

W. B. FINNIGAN,

Registrar.

7th September, 1927. [5303]

HONG KONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH YEARLY
DRAWING OF TWENTY
DEBENTURES OF THE HONG KONG
CLUB (1920 ISSUE—\$500 EACH) was
held in the Club House, on THURSDAY,
the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1927,
when the following Debentures were
Drawn for Redemption:—

26	280	434	515	721
160	303	447	638	780
214	332	481	651	789
274	347	490	664	838

and will be Payable at the HONG KONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
on FRIDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER,
1927, in Exchange for Surrender of
Same.

By Order,

A. H. ABBAS,

Acting Secretary.

Hong Kong, 8th Sept., 1927. [5308]

HONG KONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

IN Terms of Debenture Conditions
Nos. 12, 13 and 14, the DRAWING
OF 40 ADDITIONAL DEBENTURES
(1920 ISSUE—\$500 EACH) was
held in the Club House, on THURSDAY,
the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1927,
when the following Debentures were
Drawn for Redemption:—

19	234	261	609	728
33	261	480	623	745
147	271	515	685	806
224	341	568	691	831

These Debentures will be Payable at
the HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on SATURDAY, the 31st
MARCH, 1928, in Exchange for Surrender
of Same.

By Order,

A. H. ABBAS,

Acting Secretary.

Hong Kong, 8th Sept., 1927. [5310]

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET

UNFURNISHED.

No. 27, PEAK, LUGARD ROAD.

EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, with
Central Heating, Five Bedrooms,
Four Bathrooms, Three Drying Rooms,
Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court
and Garden—Apply: LINSTEAD &
DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [4776]

TO LET.

A FLAT in CARMARON BUILDINGS,
Kowloon, from OCTOBER 1st.

Apply to:—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
FINANCIAL CO., LTD.
[5301] Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Furnished HOUSE on

Peak for 4 Months, Perhaps
Longer.—Apply Box 5307, c/o Hong
Kong Daily Press. [5307]

TO LET
OFFICES

STEPHENS' BUILDING,
67/69, DES VŒUX ROAD.

CENTRAL.

APPLY S. J. DAVID & CO.

PRINCE'S BUILDING,
CHATER ROAD.

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry
Forms for the SIXTH EXTRA
RACE MEETING to be held on
SATURDAY, 8th OCTOBER, 1927,
and MONDAY, 10th OCTOBER,
1927 (Weather Permitting) may be
obtained at the RACE OFFICE, HONG
KONG CLUB and OUTSTREET, BAY
STABLES.

Entries will CLOSE at TWELVE
O'CLOCK NOON on SATURDAY,
24th SEPTEMBER, 1927. [5288]

BY ORDER OF THE OWNER.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF THE UNDERMENTIONED

VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

Situate in the NEW TERRITORIES
in the Colony of Hong Kong:
NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOT
No. 53, on which is situated the
TAI WAN GLASS FACTORY.
This Lot is situate at KOWLOON
BAY.

A FISH POND situate at NEW
KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 8
in the NEW TERRITORIES.

LOT Nos. 5903 and 5918 in
SURVEY DISTRICT 1 in the
NEW TERRITORIES (Agricultural Lots)

To be Sold

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

THURSDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER,
1927, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.
IN FOUR LOTS

by
Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers

AT THEIR

SALES ROOM,

No. 8, DUNDRELL STREET, HONG KONG.

For further Particulars and Conditions
of Sale, Apply to—
Messrs. HASTINGS, DENNIS
and BOWLEY,
Vendor's Solicitors,
8, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

OR TO
Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.,
The Auctioneers,
No. 8, DUNDRELL STREET,
Hong Kong, 10th Aug., 1927. [5233]

G. & R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received

Instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and
THURSDAY.

THE 20th, 21st and 22nd
SEPTEMBER, 1927,
AT
H.M. NAVAL YARD, HONG KONG,
AND AT
KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT,
COMMENCING EACH DAY at 9.30 A.M.
WITH AN INTERVAL FROM
12 NOON to 1.30 P.M.

OLD AND SURPLUS

NAVAL STORES,

Etc., &c., &c.

Comprising:—
Air Purifying Plant, Money Chests,
Sewing Machine, Cutlery, Ovens, Punching
Machine, Old Lead Battery Plates,
Rotary Pump and Hoses, Boats Sails,
Electrical and Wireless Telegraph
Fittings, Glycerine, Old Electric
Cable, Cooking Stoves, Iron Mattresses,
Commodore, Water Cussets and Pans,
Deck Rims, Hydraulic Jacks, Table
Sawboards, Carpets, Bags, Mats, Sails,
Soleboard, Tables, Chairs, Old Steel
Pipes, Blankets, Mattings, Full-up
Lawnmowers, Camp Beds, Curtains,
Overcoats, Glazed and Unglazed
Tiles, Leather and Metallic Hoses,
Metallic Voice Piping, Old Canvas
Tubing, Old Cordage, Old Coir Mats,
Canvas Bags, Canvas Leathers, and
Indie Rubber, Old Leather and
Dessine, Tarred Bags, Old Woollen
Bags, Old Hoses, Old Cork, Cocoa Nut
Mashing, Aberton Packing, Old Twill,
Old Tenders, Old Iron Drums, New
Canvas Cuttings, Old Felt, Old Iron and
Steel, Old Scrap Brass, Copper, Lead,
Zinc, White Metal, Gun Metal, Brass
Bittings, Zinc Bottoms and Zinc Ashes,
Copper and Brass Tubes, Wood and Iron
Pipes, Old Engines, Engines, Circular
Saws, Hooks, Timbrels and Miscellaneous
Ship Fittings, Spring Balances,
Gauges, Old Steel Tubes, Old Steel
Plates, Old Steel Shovels, Old Glass,
Plate Glass, Old Steel Wire Rope, Dirty
Mineral Oil and Oil Fuel, Chain Cable
and Gear, Fire Engines, Davits, Com-
passes, Tube Expanders, Watches,
Navy Phones, Binooculars, Clocks, Old
Cello Drums, Air Pipes and Breast
Pumps, Old Bunting, Wool Coats,
Firewood, Sponge Baths, Sponges,
Anvils, Vices, Propeller, Old Steel
Tools, Screwing Machines, Protective
Machines, Circulating Pumps, Motors
of sorts, Associated Engines, Circular
Saws, Plate Planing Machine, Motor
Pumps, Refrigerators, Engine Steel,
Ebonite Old, Aircraft Floats, Aeroplane
Wheels and Propellers, &c., &c.

Lots may be inspected on
MONDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, 1927,
by Appointment Auctioneers
to the Admiralty,
Hong Kong, 6th Sept., 1927. [5300]

WANTED.—Very Good AMAH

Wanted for Two Months
Old Baby; Can Anyone Recommend?
Apply Box 274, c/o Hong Kong Daily
Press. [274]

INTIMATIONS.

WATSON'S
AERATED WATERS

ARE PREPARED FROM
REAL FRUIT
ESSENCES.

GUARANTEED

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

LEMONADE—Has the real
essence obtained from
Lemons grown in Southern Italy.

RASPBERRYADE—Is prepared
with the juice of
Raspberries grown in
England and Tasmania.

FORMAZONE—THE
NON-ALCOHOLIC
CHAMPAGNE. It
possesses the character-
istic stimulating and
refreshing qualities of
Champagne and has a
delicious flavour.

GINGER BEER—The
only genuine Brewed
Ginger Beer in the East.
Prepared by a special
process of fermentation
which gives it the
distinctive flavour which
is so pleasing to the
palate.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

ROOMS.—Hong Kong, Kowloon
single, double, flats furnished or
unfurnished. Flat for disposal with
furniture. House \$20,000 wanted.
Also 30,000 Sq. ft. land on Peak.
SMALL INVESTORS. Tel. C. 4630.

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House
Street.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane,
Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1927.

VOLUNTARY MEASURES
AGAINST PIRACY.

At the next meeting of the Legis-
lative Council the first steps are
to be taken towards abolishing the
Piracy Prevention Regulations, de-
scribed by the *Sunning* Piracy
Commission as "an extraordinary
and unusual piece of legislation,
indeed, probably unique."

These locally made regulations are
imposed upon ships which are
bound by bond to observe them
far outside the limits of the
Colony's jurisdiction. It has been
frequently urged by shipping in-
terests that the regulations conflict
with Board of Trade Regulations
for ensuring Safety of Life at Sea
because of their insistence upon
segregation of passengers by means
of grilles which hamper free access
to the boats. In any event, as
the Commissioners noted, other
authorities presumably have equal
power with Hong Kong to impose
regulations of their own making.
They have obviously greater power
when Hong Kong ships trade within
their own territorial waters. There-
fore the value of the Hong Kong

bond may easily depend on some-
thing beyond the control of the
bondsmen. Further, the choice
given to a captain, outside Hong
Kong waters, between observing
the conditions of the bond or of
ignoring them in favour of the
opinion he probably holds that they
conflict with the Board of Trade
regulations often ends in the defeat
of the bond. Still more important,
the Piracy Prevention Regulations
have led to a misplaced incidence
of responsibility. The Government
has assumed, through them, some
responsibility for the internal de-
fence of the ship, and the whole
responsibility for any conflict with
Board of Trade rules. Shipowners
have been inclined to regard the
whole anti-piracy question as one
for Government authority alone.

Hence we have the *non possumus*
attitude of the Unofficial Members
of the 1924 Committee in the
"Minority" Report, in which they
declare that "adequate protection
from piratical attacks from within
the ship is utterly impracticable."
Elsewhere they say, "It is the pro-
vince of the Navy to protect com-
merce, particularly British com-
merce, against the depredations of
pirates."

An efficient system
of patrols would not merely pro-
tect commerce from attacks from
without but would also act as an
absolute deterrent to attacks from
within. The Naval representative
on the *Sunning* Piracy Commission,
in a valuable and pointed memoran-
dum which will repay careful study,
counters the foregoing statement
with the following direct negative:

Against external piracy a great
deal can be, and has been, done
by the patrol system now in force
in the Delta. External piracy of
a sea-going ship is so improbable
as to require no further remarks.
Against internal piracy, in my
opinion, the Royal Navy can do
but little. It is purely a question
of internal organisation in each
particular merchant ship, and I
would lay it down as a broad
principle that, in existing circum-
stances, internal piracy can only
be countered by internal mea-
sures.

We cannot do better than quote
the Naval representative as he
drives home his point. "Presum-
ably it is not intended," he writes,
"to suggest patrolling the whole
1,428 miles from here to Singapore,
and the 1,326 miles from here to
Taku, as that is manifestly impos-
sible. In any case there is nothing
to show patrolling craft that a ship
is in the hands of pirates."

And further, "it appears that the lives
of all foreigners on board a ship
in the hands of pirates would be most
seriously jeopardised should she
fall in with one of His Majesty's
ships."

The position is, therefore, that
as the Royal Navy cannot be every-
where or perform impossibilities,
and the Hong Kong Government
can do nothing to hinder the opera-
tions of pirates who join a vessel
as passengers as upon Chinese
port, the historic onus upon the
master and owners of the ship to
combat piracy remains to be dis-
charged, in so far as it can be in
the changed conditions of the pre-
sent day. The only alternative is
the unpleasant one of submitting
to the levy of a Chinese form of
Dane-geld. If that alternative be-
came the practice, three pirates a
week would be the usual and not
the exceptional experience. We
note that the Government reserves
for further consideration the ques-
tion of the future of Indian guards.
This is well, for it is desirable to
know the nature of any proposals
for voluntary measures of internal
defence against piracy before legis-
lative authority for all existing
methods of defence is abandoned.

In the course of debate on the
present amending Bill we shall
presumably be told, on behalf of
shipowners, how it is proposed in
future to ensure, as far as may
be practicable, the safety of the
travelling public from menaces to
their lives and possessions.

There will be a social for Service
men at St. Peter's Young Men's
Club to-night, beginning at 8.30.

The language schools for teaching
the Cantonese dialect at the Hong
Kong University will re-open on
Wednesday.

The formed opening of the Sindi
Merchants Club in the 7th floor,
China Buildings, has been post-
poned to next Sunday.

It is notified that the rate per
floor for limewashing in Hong
Kong and Kowloon shall be \$3.80
for period of one year, commencing
from October 1st.

The return of notifiable diseases
in the Colony for the 24 hours
ended on Friday shows that there
was one case of typhoid fever
(Chinese) from Kowloon.

The annual general meeting of
members of the Kowloon Football
Club is to be held at the Club
house, Chatham Road, on Thurs-
day, September 22nd, at 6 p.m.

Robbers broke into a hut at
Ching Sha Mok, Castle Peak dis-
trict, and terrorised an old farmer
and his wife, whom they robbed
of money and jewellery to the value
of \$34.

H.M. the King has been pleased
to approve the appointment of the
Hon. Mr. W.E.L. Shenton, to be
an unofficial member of the Legis-
lative Council during the absence
on leave of the Hon. Sir Henry
Pollock, K.C.

The wedding has been arranged
to take place at the Union Church
Kowloon, on October 14th, between
Cecil James Kingdom, of the Pri-
son Department and Una Maud
Falla, youngest daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. T. E. Falla, of Kowloon.

Among passengers leaving on the
s.s. *President Grant* to-night for
Los Angeles is Mr. E. B. Price, the
United States Consul at Foochow.
Also travelling on the same liner to
Shanghai is Mr. G. M. Fensworth,
of the Canadian National Rail-
ways.

The *Sado Maru*, arriving here on
Saturday, brought back Chinese
competitors at the recent Far
Eastern Olympiad at Shanghai,
and also officials of the South China
Athletic Association who went to
the North for the Games, including
Mr. Hin Wong.

H.E. the Governor has nominated
Mr. A. R. Wright, J.P., chartered
surveyor, to be a member of the
Board of Arbitrators to determine
the amount of compensation to be
paid in respect of the resumption
of Tsat Tze Mui Village, Houses
Nos. 10 and 19.

A Chinese received slight injuries
through being knocked down by a
motor-cycle driven by Sanitary
Inspector H. E. Strange, at Morris-
son Hill Road. The injured man
was taken to the Government Civil
Hospital, but was discharged after
his injuries had been dressed.

The following gentlemen have
been elected to the Bar Committee
for the Settlement of Singapore:
C. V. Miles, Esq., the Hon. Mr.
G. S. Carver, R. St. John Braddell,
Esq., H. B. Baker, Esq., A. P.
Robinson, Esq., H. D. Mundell,
Esq., P. H. Battishill, Esq. (Secre-
tary).

The forthcoming marriage is
announced of Harold Fowler Mar-
shall, an electrical engineer of 691,
Foch Avenue, Shanghai, and
Dorothy Bingham, of "Blair
Athol," Chambers Road, South-
port, England, who is now on her
way out to China on board the s.s.
Sarpedon.

A list of places of public worship
which are licensed for the celebra-
tion of marriages is published in
the *Government Gazette*. In
all there are 25 such places, includ-
ing nine under the head of Church
of England, five Roman Catholic
Churches, four Interdenominational,
two Wesleyan Churches, one
Protestant Church, and two Church
of Christ in China.

The P. & O. *Malwa*, which is
due to arrive next week, has the
following Hong Kong passengers on
board—Mr. F. R. Clare, Mrs.
P. F. Clarke, Mrs. M. Costello and
child, Rev. C. D. Cousins, Miss
(Dr.) Douglas, Mr. S. T. Edgar,
Mr. J. H. Hook, Mr. Quong Lee,
Mr. J. H. Platt, Mr. A. Primmall,
Mrs. H. Russell, Miss M. Russell,
Miss H. Russell, Dr. and Mrs. S. S.
Shellhear, Mr. and Mrs. S. S.
Strathan, Sub-Lt. G. M. Studden,
R.N., Mr. W. E. Stevenson, Mrs.
K. Taylor, child, and infant, Mrs.
M. Williamson.

TWO CONCERTS.

AT EDE MEMORIAL PARK.

A POPULAR PROGRAMME.

An enjoyable promenade concert
was given by the Band of the 1st
Battalion of the Cameronians at
the Ede Memorial Park, Kowloon
Tong, on Saturday night. Although
the surroundings were ideal, the
attendance, perhaps due to the
counter attraction at the Kowloon
Cricket Club or to the fact that the
Park is rather out of the way, was
not very large. The Cameronians
are, of course, well-known here,
having entertained at the Lee
Garden for several consecutive
Saturdays early in the Summer.
The programme was as follows:—
March: "The New Colonial,"
Hall.
Cornet Solo: "Sylphietta," Blom
(Soloist: Edm. G. Phillips).
Selection from "Rigoletto,"
Verdi.
Idyll: "Evening Breeze," Langley
Musical Travesty: "A Day, Ken
John Peel," Douglas, "Light
Cavalry," Suppe.
Bell Gavotte: "Bells of St.
Malo," Rimmer.
"Patience," Sullivan.
Highland Patrol: "The Wee Mac-
gregor," Amers.
Selection from "Rose Marie,"
Friml.
Three Dances from "Henry
VIII," German.
Grand Fantasia: "Battle of
Waterloo," Eckersberg.

PROMENADE CONCERT AT
KOWLOON DOCK.

It was decided to hold the
military band concert at the Kow-
loon Dock Bathing Beach yesterday
by moonlight, beginning at 8.30.

There was a good attendance, and
the change of time from the late
afternoon was very much appreci-
ated. A launch-conveyed Hong Kong
patrons back, at 10.30 p.m.

The programme, which was given
by the band of the 1st Northampton-
shire Regiment, under the con-
ductorship of Mr. W. Cresswell,
L.R.A.M. (Bandmaster) was very
much enjoyed. The programme was
as under:—

March: "The Vanished Army,"
Alford.
Selection: "Lady Be Good,"
Gershwin.
Cornet Solo: "I'll Sing Thee
Songs of Araby," Clay
(Soloist: L/C. A. Green).
Selection: "Rose Marie," Friml.
Suite: "Nell Gwynn," Ed. German.
Selection: "The Vagabond King,"
Friml.
Cornet Duet: "The Friendly
Rivals," Farr. Godfrey (Solo-
ists: L/C. A. Green and
Bos. F. Chapman).
Selection: "Tip Toes," Gersh-
win.

CARNIVAL DANCE AT
REPULSE BAY.

There was a very large attend-
ance at the Repulse Bay Hotel on
Saturday night, for the first grand
carnival dance of the season, and
carnival novelties, such as fancy
caps, balloons, etc., were provided
for diners, and others who attend-
ed. The feature of the dance, was
the playing of Whitey Smith's
famous Majestic Music Masters
(jazz band). They provided an
excellent repertoire of new dance
and vaudeville numbers. The band
has been very successful in Hong
Kong, and it is hoped we shall have
them for some time to come. They
are appearing at the Repulse Bay
Hotel nightly.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, fore-
cast, and remarks issued by the
Royal Observatory at 8.30 p.m.
stated:—

The anti-cyclone remains over
China with a wedge shaped exten-
sion to the Bonins. It remains near
Naha, and another is crossing
Northern Japan.

Local forecast:—N.E. winds,
moderate, fair.

At the Kowloon Football Club's
ground next Saturday evening the
"Reveries" party which has given
several concerts for the Services
will give an open-air concert under
the auspices of the China Light and
Power Recreation Club. The Uni-
que Amateur orchestra will be in
attendance. Admission for the con-
cert, which will include music,
singing and dancing, is \$1.

POLO TEST MATCH.

AMERICA 15 GOALS; ENGLAND
3 GOALS.

A FINE STRUGGLE.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MEADOWBROOK, Sept. 10th.
In the first match for the West-
chester Cup, after a brilliant display
before 50,000 spectators American
beat Britain by 15 to 3.

There was a light breeze and the
turf was perfect. The teams were
unaltered. U.S.A.: Watson Webb,
Hitchcock, jr., Malcolm Stevenson
and Devereux Milburn. British:
Port, Williams, Roark and Atkin-
son.

First chucker: After ninety
seconds play Hitchcock scored
after carrying the ball half the
length of the field with fine sweep-
ing strokes. Half a minute later
Stevenson scored after a good run
by Hitchcock from midfield. Several
British efforts were thwarted by
Milburn's magnificent defence.

Second chucker: The British made
a drive goalwards but Milburn
warded it off. Then Webb, catch-
ing ball in midfield drove to-
wards the British goal until cleverly
ridden off by Atkinson.
In the next chucker the British
made repeated rallies down field
but met with a stonewall defence.
Near the goal mouth Williams and
Atkinson missed scoring by the
narrowest margin the latter's shot
being just over the posts. The
chucker ended with the score third
at 2.0. Midway through the
chucker Atkinson scored from under
his horse. Hitchcock scored soon
afterwards being a long shot from
midfield and the other from a
scrammage near the posts. At the
beginning of the fourth chucker
the British put up a stubborn defence
until Hitchcock scored from a high
drive. A moment later Webb
notched another after a double pass
from Hitchcock and Milburn. With
Hitchcock scoring again before the
end of the chucker America led 7-1.

NEGOTIATING THE HANKOW-NANKING
AMALGAMATION.

ALL LEADERS PROCLAIM THEIR SUPPORT.

MR. WANG CHING WEI MEETING CHIANG KAI SHEK
AT SHANGHAI.

NORTHERNERS RETREAT 30 MILES.

Over the week end there appears to have been a lull on the fighting fronts, but a Naval Wireless message confirms the taking of Yang Chow by the Southerners, Sun Chuan Fang's forces having retreated 30 miles up the Grand Canal.

But the negotiations among Kuomintang leaders have continued at high pressure and everyone proclaims his desire for a Hankow-Nanking reunion, though difficulties are always mentioned. Mr. Wang Ching Wei, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang is the man of the moment. Shanghai is according him a great welcome and Feng Yu Hsiang supports him in a characteristic telegram denouncing "treacherous elements" within the Kuomintang. Mr. Wang's mission to Shanghai is, according to *Wah Tsai Yat Pao*, the somewhat curious one of meeting Chiang Kai Shek who is staying at the house of a friend, in the Settlement.

General Tang Seng Chi has also declared his wish for Kuomintang re-union and his intention to work for that end. For the first time he has approved an action of Chiang Kai Shek's—the latter's resignation to further the cause which they all have at heart.

CHIANG KAI SHEK IN
SHANGHAI.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Sept. 11th.

With the object of meeting Mr. Wang Ching Wei, Chiang Kai Shek arrived to-day in Shanghai. The Ex-Commander-in-Chief is staying at the residence of Mr. Chang Ching Kiang, which is in the International Settlement.

THE POPULARITY OF MR.
WANG CHING WEI.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Sept. 11th.

Mr. Wang Ching Wei's recent speech at Nanking has been published here. It dealt with the difficulties through which the Kuomintang has passed and expressed great regret at the internal dissensions which have weakened it. He urged that the differences which caused the split between Hankow and Nanking must be forgotten and appealed for Kuomintang union against the Northern militarists and the disruptive forces within the party.

All Chinese circles in Shanghai are busily preparing a great demonstration of welcome to Mr. Wang. It is to be held in the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce building. The Chamber has issued an appeal to all Chinese to support Mr. Wang as Chairman of the Central Executive Committee.

FENG DENOUNCES "TREA-
CHEROUS ELEMENTS."

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Sept. 11th.

Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang has also issued a circular telegram supporting Mr. Wang Ching Wei and the Kuomintang Conference to be called on the 15th inst. He says that the arrival of a number of Hankow leaders in Nanking suggests that the Nanking and Hankow factions will soon merge into one. But, unfortunately, certain "treacherous elements" are evidently out to estrange the leaders on both sides for the purpose of furthering their personal ambitions at the expense of the Kuomintang. He appeals to all loyal Kuomintang members to unite against them.

CHIANG'S SUCCESSFUL
RIVAL.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Sept. 11th.

General Tang Seng Chi, the Hankow dictator, has arrived at Anking, the capital of Anhui. Shortly after his arrival he gave a speech on the problem of re-amalgamating the Kuomintang, the address being delivered at a reception given in his honour by representatives of all classes there.

He said that his present journey to Nanking was being made with the particular object of furthering the aims of the coming Kuomintang conference and discussing with the Nanking leaders the steps to be taken to re-unite the Kuomintang. He emphasised that he admired Marshal Chiang Kai Shek's resignation in order to facilitate the way towards the healing of all differences.

POLAND'S PEACE
PACT.

"TO ABOLISH ALL WAR."

GERMAN, POLISH AND DUTCH
ADVOCACY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GENEVA, September 9th.

Warm advocacy of peace was made by Herr Stresemann in the League of Nations Assembly, in a strong speech which was much applauded.

He described the League to prevent war as the biggest evolutionary event for centuries. Germany completely agreed with Sir Austen Chamberlain and M. Briand that Locarno had a bearing on the east as well as the west. The League was not only a synthesis of ideas, but a reality. He believed that the moral force of a declaration that the great Powers were determined to abolish violence would be inestimable.

He solemnly affirmed that Germany subscribed to these ideas, and was ready to sign forthwith a compulsory arbitration clause for the Hague Convention.

M. Sokal (Poland) then moved the Polish proposals for a peace pact, previously discussed, with the elimination of the passage inviting the members to conclude non-aggression pacts, also a notable difference in the declaration that all wars should be illegal, and not merely wars of aggression.

Text of the Proposals.

The text of M. Sokal's proposals runs as follows: "Realising the solidarity uniting the international community, and inspired by the firm will to maintain peace, and recognising that war and aggression must never serve as a means of settling differences, and believing that a solemn renunciation of all war is of a nature serving to create an atmosphere of general confidence and one favourable to the progress of the work of disarmament, the League Assembly declares, firstly that all war is and remains prohibited, secondly that all pacific means must be employed for the settlement of international disputes of whatever nature, and that members of the League are under an obligation to conform to these principles."

Dutch Advocacy.

M. Vandervelde, of Belgium, continuing the debate on the problem of security, declared that it was the Assembly's duty to consider the 1923 protocol, and to record his opinion that war is banished and that disarmament is indispensable to the nations, who did not merely want guarantees, but a real consciousness of security. He spoke regretfully of the apparent division of victors and vanquished into two camps.

Herr Stresemann followed with the German declaration already given above.

Franco-German Friendship.

Addressing the Assembly, M. Briand paid a warm tribute to Herr Stresemann's "noble" speech yesterday and said that the Franco-German delegates now meet openly to discuss the most delicate questions in a manner previously inconceivable. He declared that the public discussion of disarmament helped the cause of peace. M. Briand approved the Polish project and added that if he were asked to participate in the solemn affirmation of an outlawry of war like that outlined by Herr Stresemann he would never hesitate.

The Naval Conference.

Referring to France's refusal to participate in the recent Anglo-Japanese-American Naval Conference, M. Briand said that she felt a limited conference was doomed or at least unlikely to meet with any great success. He was of opinion that any such work could be better done by the League.

Sir Austen Chamberlain said it was idle to pretend that the failure of the Conference had not caused disquietude in Britain and he much regretted that failure. But he found encouragement in the fact that three Great Powers could meet in friendly discussion and confidence and their reciprocal peaceful intentions could remain undisturbed despite that failure.

Sir Austen, whose speech was loudly applauded, contended that to ask Britain to guarantee all frontiers in addition to her guarantee of the frontiers of France, Germany and Belgium was impossible. It meant asking nothing less than the disruption of the British Empire. His loyalty to the League was profound but his loyalty to the other League which was the British Empire came first.

REPLY TO MR. HAMBRON'S
COMPLAINTS.

Both M. Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain replied to Mr. Hambron's (Norway) insinuations in the course of the Assembly debate. The former gave an assurance that the statement of Great Powers in conversing outside the League meetings never desired to impose any decision on the Assembly because all were working for the

(Continued on next column.)

MARCHING ORDERS.

PARIS WANTS RAKOVSKY
TO GO.SEQUEL TO HIS COMMUNISTIC
FERVOUR.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARIS, Sept. 11th.

It is semi-officially stated that the Cabinet has unanimously favoured informing the Soviet Government that the recall of Rakovsky is desirable in the cause of the maintenance of good Franco-Russian relations, but in the absence of M. Briand (Minister for Foreign Affairs) the Ministerial Council was unable to take the decision. The matter will be re-examined on his return from Geneva.

Rakovsky recently signed a manifesto promising Russian support in a World Revolution. The French Government protested sharply to Chicherin, who replied that Rakovsky merely signed the manifesto as a member of the Communist party, and not as Ambassador to France. This ingenious explanation did not altogether commend itself to the French.

RED OUTBREAK IN
LITHUANIA.

QUICKLY SUPPRESSED.

LED BY CASHERED OFFICER.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BERLIN, Sept. 11th.

Reports received from Tilsit and Berlin speak of the revolutionary and Communist outbreak at Tauragien in Lithuania spreading to the Memel district. Firing continued until night time and there were heavy casualties.

At Kovno three hundred men who had occupied the railway station, post office, and state bank were ejected by troops who arrived in motor-cars. Five were killed and several wounded.

Riga, Sept. 11th.

An official communiqué declares that the movement led by Captain Majus, who was recently expelled from the Army for supplying the extremists with information about his brother officers. It adds that immediate measures were taken to quell the disorders and quiet prevailed all over the country.

LITHUANIAN TROOPS TRANSPORTED
TO INTERIOR.

WARSAW, Sept. 10th.

Following the outbreak at Tauragien, the greater portion of the Lithuanian troops along the Polish-Lithuanian frontier have been transported to the interior.

SOVIET PLANE LEAVES
JAPAN.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TOKYO, September 10th.

The Soviet plane hopped off from Tachikawa homeward via Osaka morning.

[This is the plane that recently arrived in Tokyo from Moscow via Siberia.]

ROYAL JAPANESE
PRINCESS.DAUGHTER BORN TO
EMPEROR.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TOKYO, September 10th.

The Empress of Japan has given birth to a daughter.

[The Empress was formerly the Princess Nogako, and was married to the Crown Prince, now the Emperor Hirohito, on January 28th, 1924.]

AMERICA AND FRANCE.

FORMER SUGGESTS A NEW
COMMERCIAL TREATY.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11th.

As a result of the situation created by the application of the new French Tariff Schedules, the State Department has authorised the American Embassy in Paris to open negotiations for a new Commercial Treaty with France immediately instead of waiting until October 1st, as originally planned.

world wide task of the League. There had never been any mystery concerning talks.

Sir Austen asked if the delegates of the Great Powers were the only members of the Assembly holding meetings and contended that the work done in conversations helped instead of impeding the Council's work.

Sir A. Chamberlain's Advice.

Sir Austen Chamberlain deprecated attempts at present to renew the Protocol, expressing the opinion that no useful purpose could be served in re-opening the troubled debates before there had been some indication of a change of mind from any quarter.

TRANS-OCEANIC
FLIGHTS.CAPTAIN COURTNEY'S
EFFORT.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, September 10th.

The *Westminster Gazette*, largely under whose auspices Captain Courtney was attempting the westward Transatlantic flight, has telegraphed to Courtney at Corunna that, in view of the exceptional weather conditions, the lateness of season and the heavy loss of life which has occurred in the course of recent attempts to fly the Atlantic it is definitely of opinion that such attempts this year should cease.

The *Westminster Gazette* wishes Courtney to understand that so far as this newspaper is concerned, he should consider himself free from any obligation to continue.

The Anglo-American Oil Company and Napier and Son, who were also interested in Courtney's flight, have signified entire approval of the journal's action.

In its columns to-day, the *Westminster Gazette* definitely considers the present position is one from which any aviator concerned can retire with honour and that further attempts to fly the Atlantic this year involve absolutely unjustifiable risk of human life. Apart from this, the country cannot afford to lose some of its best pilots. Captain Courtney has encountered remarkably ill fortune. Long delays were occasioned by difficulties in connection with equipment which was considered essential by promoters of the flight in order that it might be of definite value to aviation, and not a mere showy "hop" across the ocean.

These delays, some of which occurred by reason of circumstances during favourable weather conditions, were responsible for the postponement of the attempt to a very late season of the year when weather difficulties became greatly multiplied.

This year's Atlantic flying disasters are the subject of leading articles in most newspapers this morning. Opinion is generally expressed that these disasters make it clear that the wrong type of machine has been used and that the land machine is unsuitable for Atlantic flying.

That the Atlantic can be flown was proved as far back as June 19th, 1919, when the British aviators Alcock and Brown accomplished the feat, but recent events have emphasised the influence which the weather exerts. What is wanted is safe flying in any weather conditions.

WISER COUNSELS.

FONCK GIVES UP.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

New York, Sept. 11th.

Fonck abandoned his projected trans-Atlantic flight this summer.

MR. LEVINE'S INTENTIONS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, September 10th.

After conferring with the meteorological experts in London, Mr. Levine stated that in view of the lateness of the season and the three recent Transatlantic failures, he and Hinchliffe had decided that unless weather conditions permitted of a start to the west on the 12th inst. they would abandon the Transatlantic flight this year and start instead, early next week, on a flight eastward to endeavour to beat the world's endurance and long-distance records.

He added that he considered the decision to be in the best interests of aviation. Experts are unanimous that it would be foolhardy to attempt a Trans-Atlantic flight owing to the weather conditions after the 10th inst. and say that further attempts should be postponed until May, 1928.

A REPORT TO NAVY
DEPARTMENT.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11th.

Steps to prevent long-distance flights over water by land planes is recommended in a report submitted to the Navy Department by Lieut. B. H. Wynt, a member of the Committee which inspected the Dole flight, machines prior to their start from San Francisco.

Wynt is of opinion that flights of this nature, even when undertaken by the Army and Navy, must end in disaster. He also states that no scientific value can be derived from such enterprises.

Admiral Eberle, acting Secretary of the Navy characterised Wynt's report as "sound."

THE "PRIDE OF DETROIT'S" GREAT
JOURNEY.

THE DEPARTURE FROM HONG KONG.

WILL THE FLIGHT BE CONTINUED?

SAFE ARRIVAL IN JAPAN.

Good fortune had still attended the two intrepid American aviators, Mr. William Brock and Mr. Edward Schlee, who are attempting in the *Pride of Detroit* to circle the world in twenty-two days, up to the time they arrived at Shanghai, and "hopped" off from there for Tokyo.

They are expected there this morning following a forced landing near Nagasaki due to shortage of Gasoline.

Provided they decide to continue the flight across the Pacific they should be able, if their luck still holds, to reach San Francisco within the stipulated time. They now have seven days, including to-day, in which to do it, and have three "hops" more to accomplish before their goal is reached.

According to Reuter cables received yesterday it is not at all certain that the flight will be completed. The aviators have been advised by cable to give up the hazardous journey across the Pacific in deference to public opinion, which is now against long flights over the sea. Whether the aviators take any notice of these advice remains to be seen. If they decide to continue everyone will wish them the best of luck and a safe end to their adventurous attempt to beat the previous round the world, record, by steamer and aeroplane, which was done in 28 days.

Departure From Hong Kong. Messrs. Brock and Schlee left Hong Kong for Shanghai on Saturday morning at 8.25 and landed at the Northern port after nearly a twelve hour flight, at 8.15 p.m. This set out again yesterday morning for Tokyo.

The aviators spent a quiet night at the R.A.F. Officers' quarters at Kai Tak Aerodrome on Friday. They preferred to stay near their machine rather than pass the night as the guests of American patriots.

Very early on Saturday morning they were astir, and the engine was given a short trial. The aviators then partook of breakfast and climbed into their machine at 6.15 a.m. At the same time a number of I.C.A.F. planes were being "tuned" up, so as to give the round-the-world fliers a send-off escort.

At 6.25 a.m. the *Pride of Detroit* took off and after circling once, turned to the North and soon disappeared from sight.

The distance from Hong Kong to Shanghai is just over 800 miles, and the fliers were expected to reach Shanghai about 3.30 in the afternoon, but a 30 miles an hour headwind made the trip a longer one, and they were not sighted at Shanghai until 5.25 p.m.

The Landing at Shanghai. The following Reuter cables tell the remainder of the story:—

SHANGHAI, September 10th. The *Pride of Detroit* landed safely near Hungjiao aerodrome (Chinese territory) at 5.25. The aeroplane was sighted at 5.25. The landing of the *Pride of Detroit* was very thrilling. The monoplane circled Shanghai thrice, following a pilot R.A.F. plane which landed on the racecourse aerodrome in the heart of the International Settlement. The *Pride of Detroit* followed, but as the wheels skidded the ground crew came to the conclusion it was possible to land but impossible to hop, off with a full-load tomorrow morning owing to the lack

of space. The *Pride of Detroit* resounded and visited Kiangwan race-course, reskinning the ground and there found conditions unsuitable as the sun was setting. The aviators were cruising over Shanghai for 60 minutes and then discovered the Hungjiao aerodrome, of which they had no previous knowledge. They decided to descend and made a perfect landing.

The Chinese military authorities afforded every assistance. Schlee and Brock were guests of a British, Mr. Hawkins, whose residence is the yards from the aerodrome while American civilians are guarding the machine overnight. Brock and Schlee were tired but cheerful.

To Reuter they said they experienced difficulty in hopping off at Hong Kong, but the flight from Hong Kong was the most successful of any since leaving Detroit, despite the 30 miles headwind which resulted in an 11 hour trip from Hong Kong to Shanghai.

Tribute to British Fliers.

They dilated enthusiastically on the assistance and hospitality received from British fliers from London to Hong Kong. They plan to leave tomorrow at dawn for Tokyo after which they go to Midway Island, Honolulu, San Francisco and Detroit.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Leave Shanghai. SHANGHAI, September 11th.

The *Pride of Detroit* left for Tokyo at 5.45 a.m.

Abandonment of Flight Urged.

That the aviators are being urged from the United States to abandon the trans-Pacific flight is shown in the following cables:—

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

New York, September 10th. In deference to public opinion the Detroit Board of Commerce has cabled the *Pride of Detroit*, which is at Shanghai, strongly urging the fliers not to attempt the difficult trans-Pacific flight.

DETROIT, September 10th.

Mrs. Schlee, whose husband is accompanying Brock in *Pride of Detroit*, has cabled him at Tokyo, saying that while she does not attempt to dissuade him from carrying out the projected round-the-world trans-Pacific flight, nevertheless she hopes he will be "quite sensible and the Vancouver boat."

Still To Go.

It is to be presumed that if the aviators decide to continue the flight that they will "hop" off from Tokyo to-day.

The remaining hops are:—

Miles.
Tokyo to Sand Island of the
Midway Islands 2,450
Midway Island to Honolulu 1,400
Honolulu to San Francisco 1,400

SAFE ARRIVAL IN JAPAN.

FORCED LANDING NEAR
NAGASAKI.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TOKYO, September 11th.

The *Pride of Detroit* was forced to land at Omura near Nagasaki at 5.45 this afternoon owing to an insufficiency of Gasoline due to a taking of the wrong course. The aviators expect to reach Tokyo tomorrow morning.

SHOT HIS BENEFAC-
TOR.A GERMAN TRIPLE
TRAGEDY.

BERLIN.

A double murder of a very extraordinary kind, committed in the neighbourhood of Euskirchen, recalls a similar tragedy which attracted attention in England not long ago. The victims were Herr Paul von Malinkrodt, a member of one of the best-known Prussian families, and his wife, who is described as "a German Englishwoman."

They were about to leave their castle at Wachendorf on a motor trip when a forester named Vossen, who had been in their service for thirty-one years, came out of the house with a double-barrelled rifle and shot both of them dead. The man, who was 76 years of age, then committed suicide.

Perhaps the most tragic feature of the affair is that Vossen had been saved by his master from a lunatic asylum. Some time ago he had shown signs of an unbridled mind, and the doctors wished him to be placed under restraint, but Herr von Malinkrodt, who was greatly attached to the old servant, and wished him to end his days in peace, insisted that he should be left on the estate.

HOME FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S LEAGUE MATCHES.

SOME HIGH SCORES.

Saturday's matches in the English Football League resulted in a number of high scores. Some teams scored fairly freely, and only in one Division did the away teams get the best aggregate. Division III. (Southern) and Division I. had a particularly large number of goals netted.

It was rather a coincidence that in each of the three divisions the first match in the list ended in a draw.

The highest scoring team was Newcastle, in the First Division. The champions of last year beat Manchester United by seven goals to one. Everton beat Birmingham by 5-2.

Portsmouth, who went up into the premier division last season, were beaten 4-2 by West Ham, while Middlesbrough, who also won promotion at the end of last season, drew with Cardiff City, the Cup winners.

In Division III. (Southern) Southend United beat Crystal Palace by six goals to one, while Northampton accounted for Exeter City by five goals to nil.

In Division III. (Northern) Nelson won against Rotherham United by six goals to one, and Darlington beat Hartlepool United by five goals to nil.

Wins and Goals.

There were not many drawn matches on the whole, but home teams did best in most cases.

In Division I. there were three drawn matches, seven home team wins, and one away win.

Goals scored were: home teams, 29; away teams, 21; total, 49.

In Division II. there were three drawn matches, two home team wins, and six away wins.

Goals scored were: home teams, 13; away teams, 20; total, 33.

In Division III. (Southern) there were also three drawn matches, six home team wins, and two away wins.

Goals scored were: home teams, 33; away teams, 19; total, 52.

In Division III. (Northern) there was only one drawn match, eight home team wins, and two away team wins.

Goals scored were: home teams, 27; away teams, 13; total, 40.

THE RESULTS.

The complete results of Saturday's League matches, as cable by Reuters, are as under:

English League: Division I.

Aston Villa 2, Arsenal 2. Blackburn 2, Wednesday 1. Burnley 1, Bolton W. 0. Cardiff City 1, Middlesbrough 1. Derby County 2, Leicester C. 1. Everton 5, Birmingham 2. Manchester U. 1, Newcastle U. 7. Sheffield U. 5, Burnley 2. Sunderland 2, Liverpool 1. Tottenham H. 2, Huddersfield T. 2.

Division II.

West Ham U. 4, Portsmouth 2. Barnsley 3, Swansea T. 3. Blackpool 0, Clapton O. 1. Fulham 1, Chelsea 1. Grimsby T. 1, Bristol C. 4. Leeds U. 4, Nottingham F. 0. Notts County 0, Southampton 0. Oldham A. 3, Stoke C. 1. Port Vale 1, Hull C. 2. Reading 1, West Brom A. 4. S. Shields 0, Manchester C. 1. Wolves 2, Preston N.C. 3.

Division III. (Southern).

Bournemouth and B.A. 2, Luton T. 2. Brighton and H.A. 3, Millwall 1. Bristol R. 1, Coventry C. 2. Charlton A. 3, Newport C. 2. Merthyr T. 3, Walsall 2. Northampton 0, Exeter C. 0. Norwich C. 4, Torquay U. 0. Plymouth A. 2, Gillingham 0. Queen's Park R. 2, Brentford 3. Southend U. 0, Crystal Pal. 1. Watford 2, Swindon T. 5.

Division III. (Northern).

Ashington 4, Lincoln C. 5. Barrow 3, Southport 1. Bradford 1, Chesterfield 0. Crewe A. 1, New Brighton 0. Darlington 5, Hartlepool U. 0. Doncaster R. 2, Bradford C. 1. Halifax 5, Rotherham U. 1. Stockport C. 2, Durham C. 1. Tranmere R. 2, Wrexham A. 1. Wigan Boro' 1, Rochdale 2.

Scottish League: Division I.

Aberdeen 4, Hibernians 2. Airdrieonians 2, Hamilton A. 0. Bo'ness 2, Dundee 0. Celtic 3, Queen's Park 0. Cowdenbeath 1, Kilmarnock 1. Hearts 6, Dundermine A. 0. Motherwell 2, Falkirk 3. Partick T. 0, Rangers 0. St. Johnstone 0, Clyde 0. St. Mirren 4, Raith Rovers 3.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONG KONG & SINGAPORE.

S. A. RUMJAHN TO MEET KHOO HOOI HYE.

Efforts are being made to match S. A. Rumjahn, the local champion, against Khoo Hooi Hye, the well-known Malaya champion, who passes through the Colony by the s.s. *President Harrison*, which is due to arrive in port to-day and to leave to-morrow. Arrangements are in the hands of the Chinese Recreation Club and it is probable that the match will take place this afternoon on the Chinese courts at Causeway Bay. If it materialises a capital game should result.

The local champion has already signified his willingness to meet Khoo Hooi Hye and it is hoped that the latter will give an exhibition whilst here.

Khoo Hooi Hye has the reputation of a first class player. In his own home town, he has been Singles Champion for three consecutive years. He met with further success during the past two weeks in Shanghai where he was one of China's representative in lawn tennis. His achievement in beating the Filipinos and Japanese in Singles has greatly enhanced his reputation and there are a good many in the Colony who believe that he will beat S. A. Rumjahn. The local Champion, however, is a very resourceful player and he is expected to uphold the honour of the Colony against the well-known visitor.

BIG RUGBY MATCH.

TO HERALD THE NEW SEASON.

CLUB v. WASEDA UNIVERSITY.

A Rugby match to herald the new season will be played on the Football Ground, Happy Valley on Thursday, next, at 3.30 p.m., between the H.K. Rugby Football Club and Waseda University who are returning to Japan after a successful tour in New South Wales.

The Club are fielding the strongest side that has represented them in recent years and a most interesting game should ensue.

The complete Club side will be published to-morrow morning and it is hoped that the names of the Waseda side will be available before Thursday.

Needless to say the Japanese residents are displaying the utmost interest in the fixture, and it is hoped also that the Club will not be lacking in support.

FRIENDLY FOOTBALL.

RECREIO TEAMS PLAY SERVICES.

A WIN AND A DRAW.

On their ground at King's Park on Saturday afternoon, the Club de Recreio first and second eleven met Service teams, the matches resulting in a draw and a win, the latter being for the home team.

The first match was between the Recreio 2nd eleven and H.M.S. *Durban*, which went to the Recreio by two goals to nil. Carvalho and Roza-Pereira scored.

In the second match, which was the more interesting of the two, the Royal Army Medical Corps eleven proved themselves a strong combination, the game ending in a draw, each side finding the net on two occasions.

The R.A.M.C. scored first, through Sims, and at half-time the home team were still one down. After the interval Gosano equalised, and Rocha gave his side the lead a little later. Owing to a miskick by Ogley, who put the ball into his own goal, the Medics were able to get on level terms again.

NIGHT FETE DATES CHANGED.

It has been decided, in view of counter attractions on Saturday nights, to hold the concluding Victoria Recreation Club Night Fetes during mid week.

The next Night Fete, originally fixed for next Saturday, is to be held on Wednesday, September 21st.

DAVIS CUP.

AMERICA WINS THE DOUBLES.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9th. In his match against Lacoste in the first singles game of the Davis Cup challenge round, W. M. Johnston appeared worried and made repeated errors, constantly finding the net. Lacoste was most steady, timing with uncanny accuracy to the side line and he kept the Californian constantly on the run.

In the last set Johnston ran wild and the coolness of Lacoste enabled him to take the utmost advantage of his opponent's lapses.

In the second game, Tilden gave a typical dazzling exhibition, featuring his famous cannonball service. Cochet countered with craftily varied pace. In the second set Tilden temporarily lapsed, losing two service games but recovered with slashing quick-ripping shots from all angles, chasing Cochet all over the court.

The Doubles.

Tilden and Hunter beat Borotra and Brugnon, 3-0, 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 6-0.

The Play.

The early stages were characterized by wildness by Hunter who failed adequately to support Tilden, who made splendid almost single-handed efforts. Thereafter Hunter gradually picked up, the Americans putting up a furious attack and top-pling the Frenchmen.

The fifth set started with a very tense struggle but was, however, short-lived, the Americans taking advantage of the many lapses of Brugnon, against whom the brunt of the attack was directed.

Lacoste Defeats Tilden.

Lacoste beat Tilden, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Lacoste opened nervously and double-faulted. Both players, straining every nerve, played slightly less accurately than usual. Tilden put four successive balls out of court with misjudged side-line drives later. Tilden momentarily ran wild against Lacoste's scintillating driving and volleying and ran the Frenchman all over the court. Lacoste, however, came back and Tilden became tired. The Frenchman broke through the American's service and won the match.

Johnston played the game of his life. Cochet attacked fiercely, meeting speed with speed. His deceptively shifting pace ran Johnston all over the court. Johnston, however, managed to pull himself together temporarily, though the issue of the match did not remain long in doubt.

France Wins Singles.

Cochet beat Johnston, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4. France thus winning by 3 matches to 2.

THE GORDON BENNETT BALLOON RACE.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

DETROIT, September 10th. Pilots representing Belgium, Britain, France, Spain, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and the United States cast off from Ford Airport in the sixteenth international Gordon Bennett balloon race.

SCHNEIDER CUP.

AMERICA UNABLE TO PARTICIPATE.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, September 9th. The Navy Department states that Lieutenant Williams has been advised that it will be impracticable to complete adequate tests to warrant his embarking for Venice in time to arrive to qualify for the Schneider Cup.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

An Anglo-Italian Tussle.

LONDON, September 9th. The contest for the forthcoming Schneider Cup seaplane races at Venice will be an Anglo-Italian duel, as it is officially announced at Washington that Lieutenant Williams, the sole United States representative, will not participate.

DOG RACING.

ASSOCIATION SUSPENDS TAIL OAK'S TRAINER.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, September 10th. Upon the conclusion of the inquiry into the death of Tail Oak, the Greyhound Racing Association announces that the committee has decided to suspend T. Fear, who holds a licence under the G.R.A. rules.

The whole question of the administration of tonics to dogs is being considered.

"THE LOVE THRILL" AT THE QUEEN'S.

FAREWELL TO BROADWAY FOLLIES.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMMES.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

Laura La Plante has a reputation that ensures good bookings wherever her name is starred on the programme. There are many less well known actresses who are prettier than she is and can act better, but Miss La Plante has undoubtedly some quality which they lack, although it is hard to say exactly what this quality is. Although some what stiff her acting shows a pleasing freedom from the rather hackneyed film conventions, and she has a delightfully mischievous smile. It is that smile and the way in which she wears her simple tailored clothes, that are responsible probably for her popularity. "The Love Thrill" has several amusing complications and it offers the type of role for which Miss La Plante is best suited, but it is Tom Moore as the hero who really is the most interesting figure. Once again we have a bachelor who returns unexpectedly to his "apartment" to find an unknown lady installed as his wife. This situation, or a similar one, having been worked to death on the stage the screen has rediscovered it as something new, and it must be confessed that Hollywood has managed to put quite sparkling wine into the old bottle.

The Skating Dancers. The Broadway Follies give their last performance to-day before sailing for Manila, and are finishing it with their delightful Arctic Ballet by special request. The company have given us a series of very pleasing dances, each one prettily dressed and their versatility is amazing. The final programme which includes the Polish National Dance and vocal selections by Miss Mursich and S. Bellotti is as good as the preceding ones.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMMES.

Queen's. To-day: "The Love Thrill." To-morrow and Wednesday: "Gloria Swanson in 'A Social Scandal'." Thursday to Saturday: "A Kiss for Cinderella" with the screen Peter Pan-Betty Bronson—as the heroine of Barrie's delightful fantasy of a waif who loved a Policeman.

World. To-day: "Poverty of Riches." To-morrow and Wednesday: "Wild Oats Lane." Thursday to Saturday: "The Ragman" one of Jackie Coogan's most charming pictures.

Star. To-day: "Captain Blood." To-morrow and Wednesday: "Seven Keys to Baldpate." Thursday to Saturday: "The Golden Cocoon."

POLO AT MEADOWBROOK.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, September 10th.

Polo lovers have been going in their thousands to witness the practice games, ranging from wealthy Long Island dowagers sitting sedately in their parked limousines to countryside urchins in torn shirt sleeves. Hence a record gate is expected at to-day's international struggle at Meadowbrook before one of the most brilliant assemblies in the world.

The American team is identical to that which played in the tests prior to 1921, namely Watson Webb, Hitchcock, J. P. Malcolm Stevenson and Devereux Milburn. The British team is led by Williams, Roark and Atkinson. The Americans are slightly favourites, but the margin of superiority is less evident than three years ago, for it is generally agreed that England has sent her best team since 1914.

Commentators warmly commend the form of the Britons, especially Roark, whose duel with the hard-hitting American star, Hitchcock, would, according to one writer, be worth crossing the ocean to see.

TROOPS ENTERTAINED.

SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION AT K.C.C.

THOROUGHLY ENJOYABLE EVENING.

The members of the Kowloon Cricket Club were all out to give the troops a thoroughly good evening on Saturday and their efforts were crowned with success. The entertainment was a welcome change and the men were able to enjoy a new and novel show by artists who have not been seen in the Colony before as well as some of the old "Favourites."

The evening was perfect, every available seat was occupied and every one of the fourteen items was received with applause. The programme was opened by Mr. Harghins and his two merry fiddlers. Mr. Bates was in splendid form and responded to a well-deserved encore. Mr. Elphick is undoubtedly a very fine comedian and his number about the vicissitudes of a strolling musician caused endless merriment. His other numbers were equally amusing. Mr. Mossendow "did his stuff" in a manner which indicated that he was quite at home with the crowd, and, of course, had to respond to an encore. Mr. Jack Anstis, supported by the "trio," greatly delighted the audience with some snappy songs and dances. The charming Miss Vi and her dainty foursome (Misses E. Rose, P. Capell, I. Thompson and P. Gittins) sang and danced and, needless to say, were recalled again and again. Miss Vi appeared later in the programme in a delightful number with Mr. C. D. Lake and for an encore sang a song in which the whole assembly "chipped in."

Haytor and Blower, described on the programme as "the town's two toughest telepaths," veritably bewildered the troops, whilst Haytor moved about amongst the audience picking up watches, badges, coins, etc. Blower, who was encased on the stage blindfolded, would accurately describe them. Haytor was never once let down by his partner. The first half of the programme was concluded by Mr. Lane, whose conjuring is, without a doubt, some of the nearest that has been seen in the colony for many a long day. During Mr. Lane's performance he carries on some very whimsical patter. We predict that the services of this wizard will be in great demand. Messrs. Dock and Tod created a furore with their first number. "She knows her onions," and were loudly applauded when they reappeared in "How could Red Riding Hood be so very good." These two comedians are the "real guys" and know their business. The accompanists were Messrs. Harghins, H. J. Fountain and George Bond, and to these gentlemen and other artists the Club extend their sincere thanks.

During the twenty minutes interval the ladies proceeded to regale themselves with "tops," "straights" and "shandies," beef, mutton and ham sandwiches, bread, cheese and onions and cigarettes. These delicacies were all the more appreciated because they were "buck-shee." The bar was in charge of forty of the Club's strongest froth-blowers and they handled the crowd with lightning celerity and the greatest credit and thanks is due to those responsible for the manner in which this part of the entertainment was organised.

The Committee wish to take this opportunity of thanking all those who subscribed to the fund. The British American Tobacco Co., for free cigarettes and Ye Olde Printerie, Ltd., for printing free of charge posters and programmes.

FIVE ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

FRENCHWOMAN'S ENTERPRISE.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

PARIS, Aug. 14th. Desiring to commit suicide, a woman named Seyssell threw herself four times in front of taxicabs, but each time the drivers cleverly avoided running over her.

When the police were notified, she ran to the "Concorde" Bridge and jumped into the Seine, but a man pulled her out. She was then sent home and she promised not to attempt suicide any more.

SUMMER MANOEUVRES IN ENGLAND.

THE "BATTLE OF YELVERTON."

"SEVERE FIGHTING" ON THE DOWNS.

August 10th.

The "Battle of Yelverton" has concluded, and on Saturday a thousand men evacuated Roborough Downs, where they have been encamped for a fortnight.

Theoretically there have been hundreds of casualties, but actually every officer and man is fit, although most of the weapons of war were freely used, and thousands of rounds of ammunition were fired off, while artillery barrage succeeded barrage until the inhabitants of that part of Dartmoor wondered if the hand of time had not been pushed back and they had been spirited across to France.

The "battle" was, however, purely a friendly one, for it formed part of the combined manoeuvres of the 2nd Divisions and the 4th Divisions (T.F.). The ammunition was blank, and the artillery barrages were mere smoke candles, but the various movements were carried out as though there was a real enemy.

In the scheme, a party of troops from Plymouth were marching to Exeter, via Princetown, and they expected to encounter the enemy in the hilly ground around Yelverton. This spot was safely reached and a line of outposts placed around it, while the main body fell back on their base on the Downs.

The first contact with the enemy was early this week, and they succeeded in breaking through the line in the neighbourhood of Cats Tor. The position was recaptured, but the home forces had to fall back to the south of Yelverton, the enemy pressing hard and driving them out of their depot.

The enemy's line then stretched roughly to the east and west of Yelverton. In order to recapture the depot, it was decided to launch a flank attack on the enemy's right, with the idea of getting behind him and severing his communications with Princetown.

This attack was launched early on Thursday morning, a brigade crossing the Tavy and marching up the valley to Double Waters, where they re-crossed the river and attacked up the spur between Horrabridge and Uppaton, with the object of turning the enemy's right.

The river was crossed successfully, but the enemy discovered the manoeuvre, and the surprise effect was lost. Mechanized forces were sent from Yelverton to Uppaton, where they were in a position to oppose the attack. Fierce fighting ensued, and the enemy succeeded in repulsing the attackers to a line between Uppaton and a point to the west of Horrabridge.

Yesterday the home forces brought off an assault at dawn. It was much in the nature of an "over the top" affair, zero hour being 2.30 a.m. The engagement opened with artillery barrages, the bursting of the shells being denoted by smoke candles, and at zero hour the attackers went "over the top."

Forced To Retreat.

Severe fighting ensued along the Downs, the scene being lit up with countless Verry light, but the home forces gradually drove back the enemy, finally reaching their objective, Barrow-hill. By this time the enemy were demoralized, and retreat was eventually ordered, and retreat hurriedly with great loss of life.

"The attack was highly successful, resulting in the enemy's communications between Yelverton and Princetown being severed. Our original line was regained, the enemy suffering heavy casualties"—would have run the official communiqué, had there been one, to mark the end of the first battle of Yelverton.

HAWKING DIAMONDS.

CHEAP PACKETS FOR SALE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There has been a drop of 15 per cent. in diamond prices in all South African alluvial diggings since the rejection of the Diamond Bill. This makes a 33 1/3 per cent. drop since November, and many diggers, almost in despair, are hawking packets of diamonds for the best price they can get.

The belief is current among diggers that the Diamond Syndicate intends to kill the alluvial fields. They say that it is most curious that immediately the Bill was rejected by the Senate it was reported that the Antwerp cutting houses proposed to cease work, thus causing a rapid slump in raw diamond prices. They are unable to see the reason for this move, as they contend that alluvial production is unable to affect the market in any marked degree.

Fifty thousand people dependent on the diggings for their livelihood are now desperately endeavouring to carry on until prices recover.

HERBERT HOOVER NEXT U.S. PRESIDENT?

GROWING REPUBLICAN SUPPORT.

RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA, September 2nd.

During the closing days of President Coolidge's vacation, practically all conversation here is centring upon the question of the presidential succession.

Among others the name of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, stands out as receiving extended comment.

Several visiting Congressmen have declared that Hoover is the only man at present in the public eye in the West and Mid-West.

Eastern Republicans reported that movements are under way to arouse public interest in Hoover's favour.

Vice President Charles G. Dawes' recent announcement that he is not seeking higher office has in a measure put him out of the picture, although it is felt that if "drafted" both President Coolidge and General Dawes might be relied upon not to create an embarrassing situation.

Frank Lowden, former governor of Illinois and a contender for the Republican nomination in 1920, is still thought to have a good grip on the "farm vote" of the Middle West. The popular Nicholas Longworth, speaker of the house, and husband of the former Alice Roosevelt, is strong in the East. Andrew Mellon's record as secretary of the treasury puts him under consideration.

But it always comes back to Hoover, whose service both at home and abroad have made him known all over the country and who carries no such regional disabilities as are attached to almost every other possible candidate.



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Proprietors: MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, England.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

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AMERICA LOOKS AT ENGLAND.

OBSTACLES TO GOODWILL PASSING.

AN ENGLISH JOURNALIST'S REVIEW.

[By P. W. WILSON.]

[Mr. P. W. Wilson, who contributes the following article to "The Spectator," London, is a British journalist who has been settled in the United States for several years.]

It is ten years since I began to observe at close quarters that mystery of evolving nationhood, the United States of America. This experience has not been confined to the eastern seaboard, still less to those delightful dinner tables where Britons are made so welcome; it includes hundreds of towns and cities, and conversations with men and women of all ranks, races and religions in the Republic. The immediate question here to be answered is simple but important. Not once, nor twice, have we failed to understand the mind of the new world beyond the Atlantic. The misunderstanding may not have been wholly our fault. But the consequences have been none the less expensive. What, then, is the attitude of the United States, here and now, to Great Britain? It is essential for us to know, and our knowledge should be accurate.

Ten years ago the United States entered the World War as an Associated Power. A friendship with Great Britain was thus a military assumption, carefully fostered by propaganda. But on the morrow of the Armistice it was apparent at once that four factors were impairing these good relations. The first was Ireland, the second was Germany, the third was Japan, and the fourth was the ancient grudge. Let us take these factors in turn, and see what has happened in their regard.

Four Obstacles.

Ireland, so far from exacerbating animosity, has been reconciled, and has today become an agent of goodwill. Her Minister at Washington, Professor Smiddy, is a man of singular personal charm, who devotes himself to promoting the ultimate common interest of the English-speaking democracies. The German in Minneapolis, sometimes a descendant of those Lillies who fled from the Hohenzollerns in 1848 and always a refugee from conscription, had no love at all for the Kaiser. At the same time, he could not but regard with sorrow the downfall of his country of origin. Between German militarism and German culture he drew, rightly or wrongly, a distinction which was reflected in his vote. Ten years ago he could not be enthusiastic for England. It would have been contrary to human nature.

It is here that the policy of France, as directed by M. Clemenceau and M. Poincaré, failed to win the support of the United States. It was a policy based on the assumption that the Great War was merely an incident in the feud between Frank and Hun which, in the nature of things, must be perpetual. In this feud the United States, remembering Lafayette, was to stand guarantor for France. But what the Doughboys fought for, and what they fought for was to bring this feud to an end. And when France marched into the Ruhr her traditional attachment to the land of the free was reduced to a mere formality. It was the endeavour of Britain to conciliate Germany and bring her into the League of Nations—in a word, Locarno—that, appealed to the sagacity of America, and especially to German America. The anti-British intrigues, fomented by Count Bernstorff when he was Ambassador at Washington, belong to history.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

This is not the place in which to discuss the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It is enough to say that we had to choose between its continuance and diplomatic co-operation with the United States and—let it not be forgotten—Canada. The Alliance has been rewritten in broader terms and with results wholly favourable to Anglo-American friendship. The American Navy has passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and comparisons of that navy with the British have ceased to be relevant.

As for memories of the past, I hazard the opinion that text-books in schools and colleges are no longer to be feared. The reason is not that the histories have been revised in terms less hostile to King George III and his reign. The change is deeper by far than that. Young America is living no longer in the eighteenth century but in the twentieth. To one who has seen, as I have, the breaking of windows where the Union Jack has flown, it is a great pity that causes of friction, debate and chronic, should have

been thus removed. It means that for the first time in her annals the United States is regarding Great Britain without distrust or a sense of grievance. The Hearst Press itself is striking the lion's mane instead of twisting the lion's tail.

No Longer in Politics.

At last we are able to say that Great Britain has ceased to be an issue in the politics of the United States. It is a country where Presidential elections are chronic. For the Democrats, at the moment, the question is whether Governor Smith, of New York, shall or shall not be the first Roman Catholic to receive a nomination. For the Republicans the question is whether the party shall be controlled by the financial interests of the East or by agriculture. Both these controversies are domestic to the United States. Neither of them involves whatever may be the sentiment of the average voter towards the British Commonwealth.

In the case of Ireland, Germany and Japan, the right thing has been done. But it must not be forgotten that, at the critical moment when the United States stood out of the League of Nations, none of the three problems had been settled. And Ireland, Germany and Japan are the real reasons why the Treaty of Versailles was not ratified.

Imperialism.

The fact that Britain pays her debts is a circumstance obvious to old and young. But this is only a part of the story. Ten years ago many, and perhaps most, Americans, even when friendly to England, had doubts about the British Empire. It was conquest. It was exploitation. It was contrary to the principles enshrined in the Declaration of Independence. Ireland, Egypt, South Africa and India should be emancipated from an alien yoke.

To-day this is not the prevailing view. The United States is feeling her way to world-power, and has discovered in the Philippines and the Caribbean that intervention may be a regrettable necessity. Of Asia she is conscious. Her reason tells her that she is five thousand miles distant from the Far East. But an instinct, quickened by her entanglement in Europe, leads her to the conviction that, in the future of Russia, China and India, with their vast populations, her own destinies somehow are involved.

It is suggested sometimes that the State Department at Washington plays a long hand, demanding equal rights with other Powers but evading equal responsibility. For instance, Americans in China, both missionaries and merchants, were accused of currying favour with the natives at the expense of the British. Our troops, so it was said, were to keep order. And others were to reap the moral and material benefits.

Caution in China.

But even to this situation there may be another side. In navigating the turbid waters of the Yangtze Kiang a heaven-born pilot himself would be criminal if he divested himself of caution. In dealing with China Christendom has not kept its hand entirely clean, for instance, of opium. And the United States—a nation humbler in mind, if not in manner, than is usually realised—has been conscious of its experience. She hesitates lest her first step should be a false one.

Yet even in China it is obvious that the two English-speaking Governments are pursuing what is essentially a similar policy. It is the logic of events and not an arbitrary, written or unwritten, that is bringing them together.

An anti-British agitation in the United States has ceased to be a serious perplexity. The real cause of friction is in England, not America. We are an ancient people. We have been accustomed to rule over other peoples. Suddenly we are aroused to the fact that another nation, speaking our language yet repudiating our sovereignty, has surpassed us in population, in wealth and in average standard of material comfort. To adjust our temper to this altered situation is a task in the achievement of which Britain might be assisted greatly by the press. If the United States is regarded merely as a rival, it follows as a matter of course that every skyscraper is a challenge and every Ford car an offence. But her citizens do not so define her destiny. It is not in rivalry with Britain that she wishes to proceed, but in mutuality, the objective of which is nothing less than the maintenance of a common civilization and its extension throughout the world.

LONDON AGITATORS.

UPROAR ON BEHALF OF SACCO AND VANZETTI.

POLICE DISPERSE BIG CROWDS.

MARCH DOWN PARK LANE.

A London paper to hand gives the following description of the "show" put up by London Communists on behalf of the two Italian assassins Sacco and Vanzetti. The egregious E. J. Cook was, of course, to the fore. Our contemporary states:—

Following a Communist rally last night at Hyde Park, which was attended by several thousands of people, who were addressed for some hours from two platforms by several speakers, including Mr. A. J. Cook, an attempt was made to reach the American Embassy in Grosvenor-gardens. About 10.30 p.m. one of the speakers said: "The time has come now for a march to the American Embassy."

The vast crowd rushed across to the Marble Arch gate, many vaulting the railings. They made an attempt to form fours, and with red flags held high above their heads marched into Park-lane and towards Hyde Park-corner. By the time the procession was half-way down Park-lane there were over 10,000 in the crowd, and many thousands more spectators lined the pavement or marched alongside. Hundreds of police who had been among the crowd in the park kept up with the procession, which was led by twenty mounted constables with sergeants and superintendents. Policemen on bicycles were also among the crowd.

For nearly half an hour traffic in the neighbourhood of Marble Arch was at a standstill. In Park-lane vehicles were pulled up to the kerb, and a long line of cars returning from theatres, filled with people in evening dress, had to wait until the procession had filed into Grosvenor-gardens. Girls of 15 and white-haired women of 75, halless and dishevelled, marched side by side with smartly-dressed young men and labourers in their working clothes.

National Anthem v. Red Flag.

There was uproar when a British Fascist tender with a woman driver and a number of young women slowly passed the gigantic procession in Park-lane. Above the car was a large Union Jack. A great shout was raised by the marchers, and hooting and booing was taken up from one end of the procession to the other. The "Red Flag" and the "International" were sung. Some of those lining the pavement replied by singing the National Anthem. When opposite some of the larger houses in Park-lane many of the marchers shook their fists at them and cried "Up the Reds. Our day is coming."

Traffic Organised.

The procession was met at Grosvenor-gardens by a strong cordon of foot and mounted police. Policemen had been posted at each entrance to the Gardens some hours earlier, in view of such an emergency, and they stopped the demonstrators from approaching the American Embassy. The road was quickly filled in front of the cordons, however, and once more groups of people collected within fifty yards of the entrance to Grosvenor-gardens. They were quickly dispersed, a police inspector shouting orders for people to be moved on. This was done, and they were diverted round the other side of Grosvenor-gardens, moving down the road towards Victoria.

Police Tact.

Proceeding at a slow pace they moved forward for few yards and again stopped. There was a great roar of "Don't kill the Communists," and the temper of the crowd was extremely ugly. It was a delicate situation for the police, as a wrong step might have had serious consequences. Meanwhile traffic was being held up, and the tooting horns of the cars together with the persuasive efforts of the police prevailed upon the procession once more to get going.

The procession by this time had lost its old marching order, and people rushed about in all directions, but no concerted attempt was made to reach the Embassy. After warning the crowd a number of mounted police drew their batons, and on seeing this the demonstrators took to their heels. In a few seconds the area was deserted. However, they dwindled back slowly, and a crowd gathered outside the Spanish Embassy, waving the Red Flag, but the police again cleared them with ease.

The police handled an extremely difficult situation with great tact, and as far as could be ascertained there were no serious casualties, though when the police pushed back one section of the crowd about thirty people fell down an area at the corner of Grosvenor-gardens, Ebury-street, several being injured. About 2,000 to 3,000 demonstrators attempted to reassemble outside St. George's Hospital, but mounted police dispersed these also.

Two arrests were made in Grosvenor-gardens and two more at Hyde Park-corner.

A VISION OF OUR LADY.

IN AN ITALIAN ORCHARD.

RELIABLE WITNESSES CONVINCED?

Atrino, August 11th.

The strange case of the unexplainable apparition here of an image of "Our Lady of Sorrows" has begun to interest both scientists and the Church, says a *United Press* message to the *Manila Times*. Discussion arrays itself between Christian miracle and mass suggestion, with psychologists and prelates entering the controversy.

By an oak-tree in the field of a certain farmer Cesare, Ricci, a vision of the Madonna, varying in size from two and a half to five square feet, has been seen and vouched for by a number of responsible persons.

The image of the Madonna was first perceived by two little girls of Atrino, Firminia and Deana Dracina, and then later by their parents. Subsequently, a number of villagers declared they had seen the vision, which took the form of a luminous image or picture of Our Lady of Sorrows, suspended in the air at a distance of a couple of feet from the tree.

After the report of advocate Alfonso Consalvo, King's Procurator, at the tribunal of Lanciano, scientists have set themselves to explain the curious phenomenon.

Convinced that some one was trying to mystify the people of the countryside with an optical trick the court official visited the "miraculous" tree himself in company with his wife.

"While I was laughing with my wife," stated that Advocate Consalvo, "I saw quite detached from the tree, an image of the Madonna. The image bore a diadem on its head, and a necklace hung from the neck. My wife, as well as Dr. Pace, saw the vision at the same moment. We changed our position, but the image remained. We cut away the leaves of the tree behind it, but it did not vanish."

In view of this evidence, local scientists have investigated the phenomenon, declaring themselves in general of the opinion that the case is one of collective or mass suggestion.

But against this verdict is to be opposed the opinion of the psychiatrist, Commendatore Pietro D'Ovidio of Lanciano, who has declared that he has seen the image himself. He denies absolutely that the case is one of auto-suggestion. The Church authorities, always extremely careful in such cases, do not encourage the people to speak of a "miracle."

The owner of the oak-tree, annoyed at the assembly of curious sightseers, tramping over his fields and ruining the crops, sought to cut down the tree, but on climbing into the branches to attach a rope to the trunk, he fell to the ground and broke his arm, thereby convincing the peasants more than ever of the sacred nature of the tree.

The phenomenon is to be further examined by a committee of scientists and psychologists.

LONDON'S LOCKED CHURCHES.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR OVERSEAS VISITORS.

Empire and foreign visitors interested in the old City churches complain that in the majority of instances they have found the places closed, with not even an attendant to give information.

Ten out of twelve City churches visited in one day were found to be either closed entirely or under repair. Outside each church was a notice that the building was opened to the public at certain times, but in seven instances there was nothing to indicate why the church was closed. Some churches have temporary notices to the effect that the buildings are closed during August and will be reopened in September.

Even at the famous St. Mary-le-Bow, the bells of which are reputed to have influenced Dick Whittington, there was a barrier inside to prevent the public "wandering about unnecessarily," as a workman put it.

"I have waited a lifetime for this visit," said an Australian visitor, "and my one ambition has been to see these wonderful old churches, but so far I have only seen the interior of two. It is extremely annoying to find the doors of such historic structures closed, especially when the probability is that one will not have another opportunity of visiting them."

A Londoner wanted to take a friend to view a tablet which had been erected to the memory of his father in one of the City churches, and he, too, was disappointed. The gates were bolted and barred.

MILLIONAIRE'S HOME-COMING.

MR. PIERPONT MORGAN AS ENGLISH SQUIRE.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the multi-millionaire, has arrived at his English village home, Wall Hall, near Aldenham, Herts, for a short holiday, with one of his daughters, Mrs. G. Nicholls.

It would be hard to say which was the more pleased to reach this secluded and lovely spot, the millionaire or Mrs. Nicholls. They were like school children home for the holidays, and as soon as a hasty luncheon was over, out they went to have a look at the old place.

Mrs. Nicholls, a tall, dark, beautiful woman, made for the long line of garages, and herself down on a green garden seat, and watched with interest the operation of washing down the limousine in which she, her father and three of the millionaire's grandchildren had motored down from Paddington, where they arrived by the boat special which met the *Mauretania* at Plymouth.

Prize-Winners.

She wandered off, apparently satisfied with the result of the motor-car washing, and stroked the noses of the beautiful Jersey cows. There is a splendid herd of these kept on the Wall Hall estate, and they are frequent prize-winners in agricultural shows.

Mr. Morgan, too, made a tour of the immediate surroundings of the house, inspected his wheat crop—one of the finest this year in England—and strolled down to the banks of the Colne, where the water lilies are the delight and wonder of half the county.

He was soon back on the business of the estate. His agent arrived during the afternoon, and quickly entered into matters with the American millionaire squire.

Estate Saved.

There is an extensive farm, and the estate takes in a large area of the little village of Aldenham. Some time ago there was local fear that a large field—the common land—said to be the largest in England, was about to pass to the hands of the builders.

Mr. Morgan was appealed to, and promptly acquired and saved the estate.

The picturesque little church of Aldenham nestles among the trees half a mile away. Mr. Morgan and his family attend service there on their visits to Wall Hall.

Mr. Morgan, who is in his sixtieth year, has come for rest and a holiday. He looks in the best of health and activity, standing 6 ft. 2 ins. in height.

SICK SURGEON'S DISCOVERY.

A NEW TREATMENT FOR INFLUENZA.

New light on the treatment of influenza was revealed in an address recently delivered by Mr. E. D. Turner, F.R.C.S., before the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, which appears in the current issue of *The British Medical Journal*.

Mr. Turner, as far back as 1877 and 1878, assisted in many of the experiments made with salicin in the treatment of rheumatism, gout, malaria and other diseases, and learned at that time that to ensure any pronounced effect from such a drug, large doses were necessary.

Salicin is an organic substance taken from the bark of several species of willow trees. It is in the form of white crystalline scales and will split up into saligenin and grape sugar.

It occurred to Mr. Turner that large doses of salicin might have a beneficial effect in the treatment of influenza, and in 1890, when he happened to contract the disease, he put his belief to the test by taking 40 grains of salicin in one dose. He continued the treatment for twelve hours, taking 20 grains every hour.

16 Hours Cure.

"At the end of twelve hours," said Mr. Turner, "my temperature, which was 102.8 at the commencement of the attack, was normal, and in sixteen hours I got up, went out, and did my work."

After a short rest, Mr. Turner continued, "I gave up administering salicin, as I found it unnecessary, and 20 grains every hour for twelve hours, and then every two hours for the next twelve was practically in any case sufficient to put an end to an attack."

"Not One Death."

"I treated every case which came under my care during the whole of that epidemic in this way, and also all the cases of true influenza which I came across during the succeeding years; and in no single case had I any complications whatever, and not one single death."

Mr. Turner has treated between 3,600 and 3,900 influenza patients with salicin, and all behaved the same way, while reports from other practitioners who had tried the same method in the recent epidemics in different parts of the country showed that they met with practically the same success.

CURIOUS DIVORCE CASE.

BLIND HUSBAND AND HIS WIFE'S LOOKS.

A curious divorce case which was dismissed by the Prague Divorce Court as without sufficient grounds, has just come up before a higher Court.

A brushmaker, aged twenty-eight, who lost his sight during the war, seeks divorce from his wife, aged forty-eight, who is also blind. The couple, who have been married two years, lived happily until a short time ago, when the husband suddenly accused his wife of deceiving him with regard to her appearance and age. He filed a petition for divorce on the ground that he had married the woman believing that she was beautiful and young, whereas, according to the statement of persons with the use of their eyesight, she was ugly and nearly double his age.

The defence of the blind wife was that before the marriage her husband had touched all her features, and that he had been sufficiently satisfied with her looks (perceived after the manner of the blind) to marry her; that he had not asked her age upon marrying her; and that he had made no complaint against her until the persons around him had begun to utter calumnies on her personal appearance.

WIFE ASSAULTED WITH EGGS.

AND THEN PAYS THE FINE!

Five of the best Irish eggs, boiled, poached, or fried, are quite important items in the domestic sphere, but eggs are not meant as missiles, as William Clark Bruce learnt to his cost at Glasgow Police Court.

Bruce was charged with assaulting his wife by throwing eggs at her, and also with assaulting a constable.

During the exciting period which preceded this safe lodgment at the police station Bruce "downed" the policeman, who had to use his baton.

Bruce did not like the meal that his wife had prepared for him, and, learning that there were eggs in the cupboard, he proceeded there, and, according to his wife, fired five of the "best Irish" at her. The eggs were scattered all over the room.

Four policemen were called to the house, and one of the officers was assaulted.

Baillie Higgins, in fine the accused one guinea, said that he was responsible for the trouble that came to him.

The accused when fined said that he would go to prison, as he did not know where the money was to come from. However, his wife came to the rescue, and paid over the guinea.

ENGLISHWOMAN'S CONGO TRIP.

FIRST THE NATIVES HAD EVER SEEN.

Miss Catherine Sharp, an Englishwoman, who accompanied Col. L. F. Fenn and two other men on a big-game hunting trip to the Belgian Congo, has returned to London, after penetrating parts of Africa where a white woman has never been seen before.

"It was my first expedition to the wilds," she said to a press representative, "but it will not be my last. Already I am becoming tired of civilisation, and want to go back to Africa."

"We left England in November, and, after landing at Dar-es-Salaam, made our way up the shore of Lake Tanganyika to Lake Kiba, in the Belgian Congo. We went on hundreds of miles, travelling on foot, and through a country that is virtually unknown. Our maps would often merely mislead us, and frequently large spaces in them would simply be left blank."

"Natives in this country had never seen a white woman before, and when we came to a village the women would ask if they might come out and look at me and touch my clothes."

NEW "TAILS" FOR SILVER COINS.

CHANGE IN BRITISH MONEY.

Coins of new design are shortly to be issued for the third time during the present century. The six silver coins, including (for the sake of collectors) the rarely seen five-shilling piece, are to have new "tails" sides.

The new coins will be in circulation within the next few months. It is understood that the King has approved the designs submitted to him by a committee headed by the Deputy Master of the Mint.

The new coins will not differ greatly from the old, but it is understood that they will be more artistic.

STATE CONTROL OF MARRIAGE.

PROFESSOR LOW'S INTERESTING VIEWS.

OTHER OPINIONS.

LONDON, July 30th.

The danger of endowing a Government department with the power not only to say who shall marry and who shall not, but also to eliminate the unit by official executions on its own medical warrant, is the kernel of an elaboration by Professor A. M. Low of some recent remarks concerning marriages of the unit.

"There are certain forms of disease," writes Professor Low, "which are tolerably obvious, although it is difficult enough to secure agreement between medical men on comparatively simple subjects. I do not advocate the semi-hysterical physical marriages which take place so freely among persons who are apparently worthless, but I do hesitate to state that persons of this type can never be of any use by the mutual association of thought. I believe that psychological and curative medicine will give us assistance on this difficult matter, but above all I am always careful to state that the production of children is no more a necessity of marriage than is love an obvious part of a legal union."

Licensing.

"I would not object to licensing the people for the continuation of the race by a medical committee, but even with such conditions I doubt if the children of the House parties would prove of greater eventual value to the universe than those from parents who solely relied on the force which makes the world—and people's heads—go round."

"If the law were able to step in and prevent a marriage on the grounds of suspected tuberculosis, it would be but a small step to the time when the unit would be destroyed in an economical manner. Whether it pays to attempt to cure and to educate a trouble out of existence, or whether it is better to kill off all such persons who appear to be of little use, is a problem where even a Governmental committee might find it difficult to draw the line. There are many historical occasions on which the definite holding of an opinion has been considered by the multitude to indicate madness."

"I believe that Galileo was a case in point, and although I do not compare such instances with the horrible specimens of humanity to be seen in all parts of the world, I do fear the creation of a department to deal with the official production of children, as well as their subsequent political education."

Barrier Fuzzles.

"I am definitely against persons who are unfit producing children, but I would very much like to be told where the barrier exists between the sheep and goats."

"Complete agreement with Dr. L. J. Short, tuberculosis officer for Somerset, who condemned the marriage of infected persons, and whose condemnation was the subject of Professor Low's original comments, is contained in a letter to the *Daily Express* from 'A Parish Priest.'"

"I cannot imagine," he says, "how any thoughtful man or woman can do otherwise than agree with Dr. L. J. Short. Real love cannot be divorced from self-sacrifice, and for diseased persons to propagate is a refined form of selfishness."

"If such people insist on marriage, medical science, not contraceptives, ought to be called on to make parenthood impossible."

"I think every clergyman will welcome the day when the law of the land decrees: 'No medical certificate, no marriage. Does Professor Low deny that a healthy mind in a healthy body is the general rule, and that diseased bodies, more often than not, produce diseased minds?'—*Daily Express*."

WHERE ENGLISH RAILWAYS SCORE.

FAIR SAFER THAN THE ROAD.

The old saying that the safest place in Britain is in an express train is truer to-day than ever it was. On the score of safe travelling the railways are first and road transport nowhere, and the companies are calling the attention of the public to this fact. They point out that in the first great holiday week of the season the companies carried no fewer than 40,000,000 passengers without death or injury to a single person.

In the same period the casualty list for the roads numbered scores of dead and maimed. The companies clearly score by this backward to motor traffic, but they will hardly succeed in making the motoring public's "feet creep."

The accident season by road, river and sea is now at its height, but it is all taken as a matter of course. Ambulance calls in London have gone up from 2,500 in 1915 to over 40,000 in the year.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANTUNG & NEWCHOW "CHENAN" ... On 13th Sept. 4 p.m.
 HOIHOW, FAKHOI & KATHONG ... "TEAN" ... On 14th Sept. 10 a.m.
 BANGKOK ... "KWANGTUNG" ... On 15th Sept. 4 p.m.
 AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE ... "ANKING" ... On 19th Sept. 6 a.m.
 SWATOW & BANGKOK ... "KIANGSU" ... On 19th Sept. Noon
 AMOY, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "SINKIANG" ... On 20th Sept. 6 a.m.
 SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "LINAN" ... On 22nd Sept. Noon
 SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "SUNNING" ... On 24th Sept. 6 a.m.
 SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEWCHOW & DALNY ... "KANCHOW" ... On 25th Sept. Noon
 AMOY, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 27th Sept. 6 a.m.

SALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, Have Now Been Reduced To
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Steamers	Days Home from or about	Sailing from Hong Kong
TAIPING	In Port	13th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October
TAIPING	8th November	13th November
CHANGTE	9th December	16th December

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 AND
 AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hong Kong.

S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... Via Suez Canal 9th October.
 S.S. "THESEUS" ... Via Suez Canal 23rd October.
 S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE" ... Via Suez Canal 6th November.
 Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
 Subject to Change without Notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG HONG KONG & CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

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King's Building.

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LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats). Monthly Sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK.

S.S. "CAPT. FAURE" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 20th September.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers	Sailings from Marseilles	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles
ATHOS II	12th Aug.	13th Sept.	17th Sept.
ANGERS	26th Aug.	27th Sept.	11th Oct.
D'ARTAGNAN	9th Sept.	11th Oct.	8th Nov.
AL METZINGER	23rd Sept.	25th Oct.	22nd Nov.
SPHINX	7th Oct.	9th Nov.	6th Dec.
FORTEOS			

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 Telephone: Central 740, 3, Quai de Commerce, CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

September 9th.
 City of Bombay, British str., 519 tons, Capt. J. McLaren, from Dunkirk and Singapore. The latter port she left on September 4th, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's Wharf.—Bank Line.
 Fuh Tai, Chinese str., 1,010 tons, Capt. A. Bahre, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C46.—China Borneo Shipping Co.
 Raymond Poincare, French str., 1,197 tons, Capt. Loree, from Swatow, lying at buoy No. C41.—Yick Cheong S.S. Co.
 Sado Maru, Japanese str., 3,623 tons, Capt. K. Teramoto, from Nagoya and Shanghai. The latter port she left on Sept. 6th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5.—N.Y.K.
 Seishin Maru, British str., 1,371 tons, Capt. A. C. Inglis, from Amoy, buoy No. A50.—Poo Nam S.S. Co.
 Song Bo, French str., 720 tons, Capt. J. Bounamour, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C44.—Messageries Maritimes.
 Tak Hing, Chinese str., 103 tons, Capt. Lam Shing, from Autau, with a general cargo, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf.—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.
 Tankin, French str., 907 tons, Capt. F. L. Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C43.—Messageries Maritimes.

September 10th.
 Amazon Maru, Japanese str., 4,523 tons, Capt. S. Machihara, from Kobe and Shanghai. The latter port she left on September 6th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.
 Brinsford, Danish motor ship, 1,725 tons, Capt. V. L. Relster, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C39.—Kwang Nguan Seng.
 Cheonan, British str., 1,355 tons, Capt. J. D. Fraser, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C19.—B. & S.
 Daishin Maru No. 3, Japanese str., 1,566 tons, Capt. N. Yamaguchi, from Newchwang and Dairen, with 2,945 tons of coal, lying at buoy No. B50.—M.E.K.
 Eurylochus, British str., 3,600 tons, Capt. J. Davis, from Rotterdam and ports, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's Wharf.—B. & S.
 Fook Hong, Chinese str., 1,219 tons, Capt. P. Maternati, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C41.—Sun Fat S.S. Co.
 Hydronage, British str., 551 tons, Capt. T. H. Ball, from Swatow, with 55 tons of coal, lying at Chin On Wharf.—Chiu On S.S. Co.
 Keishin Maru, Japanese str., 2,715 tons, Capt. C. Kudo, from Mijko, which port she left on September 4th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B51.—M.E.K.
 Osaka Maru, Japanese str., 2,197 tons, Capt. S. Miyairi, from Calcutta and Singapore. The latter port she left on September 4th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.
 Poo Tye, Chinese str., 745 tons, Capt. J. Webster, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C45.—Tye Sing S.S. Co.
 Taikwa Maru, Japanese str., 1,294 tons, Capt. K. Itoh, from Keelung and Swatow, with sundries, lying at O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.
 Yuan An, Chinese str., 1,118 tons, Capt. J. Thorvis, from Bangkok and Hoihow, with rice and

meal, lying at buoy No. C17.—Thorvis & Co.
 September 11th.
 Alipore, British str., 5,373 tons, Capt. H. C. Smith, from Hong Kong, which port she left on Aug. 24th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—MacKinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
 Hai Hong, British str., 1,370 tons, Capt. E. Walker, from Fookchow, Amoy and Swatow, with 360 tons of general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf.—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
 Harndrot, Norwegian str., 713 tons, Capt. G. E. Henriksen, from Bangkok and Kohsichang, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C43.—Karsten, Larssen & Co.
 Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. T. Yasukawa, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C15.—N.Y.K.
 President Grant, American str., 8,405 tons, Capt. M. M. Jensen, from Manila, which port she left on September 9th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—American Mail Line.
 Tjandara, Dutch str., 2,013 tons, Capt. G. A. Nyvrosen, from Batavia and Balikpapan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5.—J.C.J.L.

CLEARANCES.

September 10th.
 Alipore, for Shanghai.
 Raymond Poincare, for Pakhoi.
 City of Bombay, for Shanghai.
 Eurylochus, for Shanghai.
 Hai Hong, for Swatow.
 Hin Sang, for Sanakan.
 Hara Maru, for Swatow.
 Kaigan, for Swatow.
 Kwei Sang, for Singapore.
 Kwei Yang, for Amoy.
 Osaka Maru, for Moji.
 Palembang, for Miri.
 Sado Maru, for Singapore.
 Song Bo, for Kwang Chow Wan.
 Soon On, for Canton.
 Tak Hing, for Autau.
 Tankin, for Haiphong.
 September 11th.
 Amazon Maru, for Singapore.
 Kichoku Maru, for Takao.
 Tonjer, for Chinwangtao.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. President Grant, from Manila, on September 11th.—For Hong Kong: Dr. S. Estrada, Mr. J. Loef, Mr. M. Liwanag, Mr. T. Ohashi, Mr. H. Rogge, Mr. Bishen Singh, Mr. A. Tsutaya. Among passengers passing through on their way to Shanghai were: Mr. W. A. Anderson, Mrs. M. E. Cornwell, Miss B. A. Lynch, Mrs. Edith R. Lynch, Miss L. Lewis, Lt. and Mrs. C. H. Noble. For Kobe: Mr. Wm. Gibb, Mr. I. Kabayashi, Mrs. Y. Kabayashi. For Honolulu: Mr. R. Crichton, Mr. J. M. Sullivan, Miss A. Martinez. For Los Angeles: Mrs. J. V. Storts.
 DEPARTURES.
 European passengers per s.s. Kamo Maru, for Europe via ports on September 10th.—Miss A. J. Riley, Mr. J. G. Campbell, Mr. E. D. Davis, Mr. L. A. Macfarlane, Mr. G. H. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pamphilon, Dr. D. H. Ballour, Mr. H. Cohen, Mr. A. Delruelle, Mr. C. E. Stuart, Miss E. Adaire, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Riley, Mrs. J. E. Packard, Mr. and Mrs. S. Caeffe, Mr. K. K. O'Connor, Mr. F. Struham, Mr. R. T. Shaw, Miss Cunningham, Mr. C. V. Hay, Mr. P. L. Smith, Mr. I. Pedersen, Mr. S. Baldwin, Mr. K. W. Birkins, Mr. W. Tallors, Dr. J. Morpurgo, Mr. W. H. Rutledge.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Bank Line.
 City of Salford, Oct. 1st.
 City of Tokio, Nov. 26th.
 City of Wellington, Oct. 15th.
 City of Winnipeg, Dec. 24th.
 Blue Funnel Line.
 Achilles, to-morrow.
 Aeneas, Sept. 20th.
 Antenor, Dec. 15th.
 Calchas, to-morrow.
 Cyclops, Dec. 6th.
 Demodocus, Nov. 10th.
 Diomed, Oct. 8th.
 Euryades, Nov. 17th.
 Eurypylus, Oct. 23th.
 Keman, Sept. 21st.
 Machaon, Nov. 30th.
 Memnon, Dec. 6th.
 Oanfa, Nov. 10th.
 Orestes, Oct. 30th.
 Patroclus, Nov. 17th.
 Phoenix, Oct. 31st.
 Proteus, Oct. 23th.
 Pyrrhus, Dec. 10th.
 Serpentes, Oct. 20th.
 Talthybius, Nov. 15th.
 Teiresias, Oct. 18th.
 Theseus, Oct. 1st.
 Tyndareus, Oct. 2nd.
 British-India and Apear Line.
 Taktika, Sept. 14th.
 Taktika, Sept. 16th.
 Taktika, Sept. 27th.
 Canadian Pacific Line.
 Empress of Asia, to-day.
 Empress of Canada, Sept. 10th.
 Dodwell.
 Bolton Castle, Sept. 24th.
 Equinox, to-morrow.
 Kendal Castle, Oct. 14th.
 Romulo, Oct. 15th.
 Eastern and Australian Lines.
 Anafura, Oct. 3rd.
 St. Albans, Sept. 27th.
 Tando, Nov. 7th.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.I. and Apear Line s.s. Taktika left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 9th inst., and is due here on the morning of the 14th inst., a.m.
 The s.s. Emil Kirdorf (Hugo Stinnes Linie), left Singapore on the afternoon of the 9th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 15th.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1927.

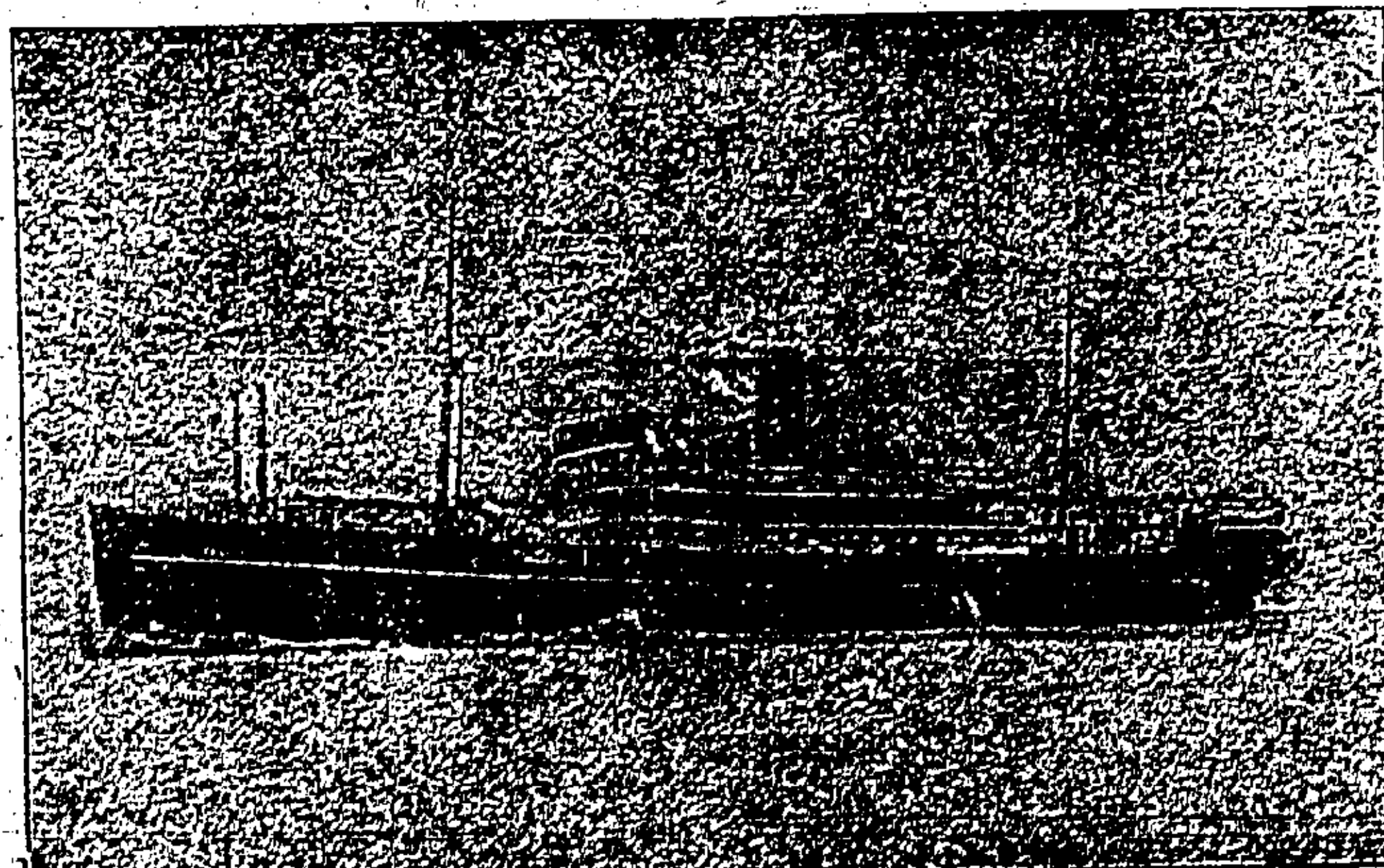
STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Sept. 12th.....	6.03 a.m.	6.30 p.m.
" 13th.....	6.00 "	6.29 "
" 14th.....	6.00 "	6.28 "
" 15th.....	6.10 "	6.28 "
" 16th.....	6.10 "	6.27 "
" 17th.....	6.11 "	6.25 "
" 18th.....	6.11 "	6.23 "
" 19th.....	6.11 "	6.24 "
" 20th.....	6.11 "	6.23 "
" 21st.....	6.11 "	6.22 "
" 22nd.....	6.12 "	6.21 "
" 23rd.....	6.12 "	6.20 "
" 24th.....	6.12 "	6.19 "
" 25th.....	6.12 "	6.17 "
" 26th.....	6.13 "	6.17 "
" 27th.....	6.13 "	6.16 "
" 28th.....	6.14 "	6.15 "
" 29th.....	6.14 "	6.14 "
" 30th.....	6.14 "	6.13 "

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

TSINGTAO via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "KWANGSANG" Monday, 13th Sept., at 10 a.m.
 SHANGHAI ... "YUENSANG" Monday, 13th Sept., at 5 p.m.
 CANTON ... "HANGSANG" Tuesday, 13th Sept., at 6 a.m.
 CANTON ... "YATSHING" Wednesday, 14th Sept., at 6 a.m.
 OSACA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE ... "LAISANG" Wednesday, 14th Sept., at 7 a.m.
 TSINGTAO via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "KWONGSANG" Wednesday, 14th Sept., at 10 a.m.
 STRAITS & CALOUTIA ... "YAMSANG" Wednesday, 14th Sept., at 3 p.m.
 CANTON ... "CHEONGSHING" Friday, 16th Sept., at 9 a.m.
 TSINGTAO via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "HANGSANG" Sunday, 18th Sept., at 10 a.m.
 TIENSIN ... "CHEONGSHING" Tuesday, 20th Sept., at 5 p.m.
 TSINGTAO via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "YATSHING" Wednesday, 21st Sept., at 10 a.m.
 SANDAKAN ... "MAUSANG" Saturday, 24th Sept., at 3 p.m.
 OSACA via AMOY, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, MOJI & KOBE ... "HOSANG" Sunday, 25th Sept., at 7 a.m.

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[3]

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 Steamship "GARMARTHENSHIRE" ... (via Oran) 2nd November
 Motor Vessel "GLENTARA" ... (via Oran) 30th November

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Due Hong Kong.
 Steamship "GARMARTHENSHIRE" ... 17th September
 Motor Vessel "GLENBEG" ... 25th September
 Motor Vessel "GLENTARA" ... 13th October
 Steamship "GARMARTHENSHIRE" ... 27th October
 Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL" ... 10th November

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S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	24th Sept. 1927.	
S.S. "COBLENZ"	27th Sept. 1927.	22nd Oct. "
S.S. "FULDA"	24th Oct. "	19th Nov. "

Regular Fast Four-weekly Freight Service.

NEXT HOMEWARD SAILING:
 S.S. "ROLAND" ... on or about 8th October, 1927
 S.S. "SCHLESSEN" ... on or about 9th November, 1927
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 * Calling at Tripoli and Marseilles besides the usual ports.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:
 S.S. "NUERNBERG" ... on or about 14th Sept. in Hong Kong.

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HONG KONG. [30]

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AND RETURN

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 HAIYANG ... Friday, the 16th September, at 1 p.m.

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 For Freight and Passage apply to—

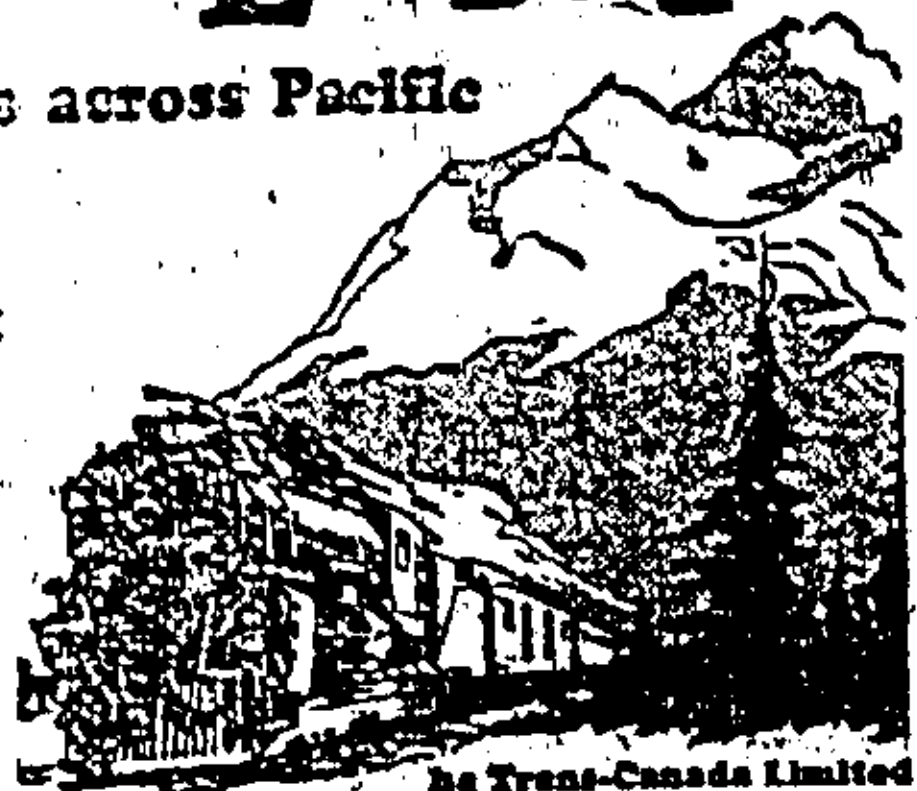
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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

SHINTO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.
SEIBEI MARU ... Tuesday, 4th Oct.
TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct.

*Cable Los Angeles, Omitting Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suva, Marseilles & Ports.

KATO MARU ... Saturday, 24th Sept.
ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 8th Oct.
KASEIMA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Sept.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Oct.

LOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Thursday, 29th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

HAKATA MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Sept.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

MAYBASHI MARU ... Thursday, 22nd Sept.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

LIMA MARU ... Friday, 31st Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangoon.

AKITA MARU ... Monday, 19th Sept.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

RANGOON MARU ... Saturday, 17th Sept.

HAKONE MARU ... Monday, 19th Sept.

PENANG MARU (Moji direct) ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.

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Shipping News

Week-End Statement, etc.

WEEK-END FREIGHT RETURNS.

GOOD INWARD CARGOES.

FREIGHT ABOVE THE AVERAGE.

Both Saturday's and yesterday's shipping returns showed a fair number of arrivals. Saturday's return showed Hong Kong freight about 2,000 tons below the return of the previous day, while through freight was also a little below average, though there was one more arrival.

Yesterday's was a good average return as regards Hong Kong freight, but through cargoes were considerably below Friday's return.

SATURDAY'S RETURN.

For the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. on Saturday, twelve out of fourteen arrivals brought 11,217 tons of cargo for this port.

Three British vessels accounted for 8,497 tons, with one ship bringing 3,558 tons of beans, and 497 tons of salmon, and two others, 1,637 tons and 2,270 tons of general.

Vessels under British flags brought 2,730 tons, with only one going up to 1,000 tons of coal and general.

Through freights totalled 21,580 tons, with three British ships contributing 4,214 tons, and of this 4,002 tons was in one bottom.

Vessels of other nationalities accounted for the remaining 17,373 tons, with one American freighter carrying 4,372 tons of sugar from Manila, and Japanese vessels carrying general cargo of 4,600 tons, 3,195 tons and 4,596 tons.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and departures for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. on Saturday were:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	5	7
American	2	1
French	2	0
German	2	1
Japanese	2	2
Chinese	2	1
Total	14	12

Cargo Carriers.

Cargo cargo carriers were as under:—

Hydrangea (British) from Swatow, 35 tons general for Hong Kong.
Yowara (British) from Shanghai, 3,158 tons beans and 497 tons salmon for Hong Kong, and 72 tons general for ports beyond.
Euen Sang (British) from Swatow, 1,857 tons general for Hong Kong.
City of Bombay (British) from Singapore, 320 tons general for Hong Kong and 4,033 tons for ports beyond.
Euryclon (British) from Singapore, 2,270 tons coal and general for Hong Kong and 140 tons general for ports beyond.
Independence (American) from Haiphong, 1,000 tons general and oil for Hong Kong and 415 tons general and oil for ports beyond.
West Chopaka (American) from Manila, 113 tons sugar for Hong Kong, and 4,572 tons sugar for ports beyond.

Song Bo (French) from Canton, 900 tons general for Hong Kong.

Oldenburg (German) from Shanghai, 10 tons general for Hong Kong and 4,000 tons general for ports beyond.

Takafuyu Maru (Japanese) from Yokohama, 11 tons general for Hong Kong 3,195 tons general for ports beyond.

Sada Maru (Japanese) from Shanghai, 488 tons general cargo for Hong Kong and 4,596 tons for ports beyond.

Fuk-Tai (Chinese) from Canton.

Footage (Chinese) from Kwong Wan, 300 tons general for Hong Kong.

YESTERDAY'S RETURN.

With one more arrival than on Saturday, yesterday's return showed cargo for Hong Kong amounting to 14,224 tons, with only one contribution of 300 tons from a British vessel.

Of the remaining freight, a Dutch vessel contributed 1,720 tons, a Danish ship 1,300 tons, and a Norwegian 1,835 tons. There were also 2,915 tons of coal and general in a Japanese freighter, 3,000 tons of general in a Japanese steamer and 1,900 tons in a Chinese arrival.

Through freight came to 16,218 tons, the best contributions being 7,283 tons in a Japanese steamer, 4,691 tons also in a Japanese ship, and 3,698 tons in a Danish arrival.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and departures for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	3	6
Dutch	1	0
Danish	1	0
Norwegian	1	0
Japanese	8	3
French	0	2
Chinese	3	2
Total	15	13

Cargo Carriers.

The cargo carriers for the period under review were:—

Ha Hong (British) from Fochow and Swatow, with 300 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong.
Seitan (British) from Amoy, with nil cargo for this port, and 320 tons for ports beyond.
Cheuan (British) from Canton, with a nil entry.
Tyibodas (Dutch) from Batavia and Balikpapan, with 1,738 tons of general cargo for this port, and 3,698 tons for ports beyond.
Bintang (Danish) from Bangkok and Swatow, with 1,300 tons for Hong Kong, and 33 tons for ports beyond.
Havdrop (Norwegian), from Bangkok and Kongsberg, with 1,835 tons for this port.
Amazone Maru (Japanese) from Kobe and Shanghai, with 384 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong, and 7,283 tons for ports beyond.
Osaka Maru (Japanese) from Calcutta and Singapore, with 437 tons of general cargo for this port, and 4,991 tons for ports beyond.
Lushan Maru (Japanese) from Shanghai and Swatow, with 919 tons of general cargo for this port and 203 for ports beyond.

(Continued on next column.)

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Glen Line.

Carmarthenshire, Sept. 17th.

Carnarvonshire, Oct. 27th.

Glenbeg, Sept. 29th.

Glenahol, Nov. 10th.

Glenhara, Oct. 15th.

Kamberg-Amerika Linie and Hugo Stinnes Linie.

Emil Kirdorf, Sept. 15th.

Ermland, Nov. 23rd.

Hessen, Sept. 27th.

Preussen, Oct. 25th.

Rhinus, Nov. 7th.

Sachsen, Oct. 15th.

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Barns Lincau, Sept. 17th.

Tjibodas, Oct. 10th.

Tjibodas, Sept. 30th.

Tjibodas, Sept. 30th.

Tjibodas, Oct. 10th.

Tjibodas, Sept. 15th.

Tjibodas, Oct. 2nd.

Tjibodas, Sept. 30th.

Message: Maritimes.

Angers, to-morrow.

Capitaine Faur, Sept. 20th.

D'Artagnan, Sept. 27th.

General Metzing, Oct. 11th.

Perth, Nov. 9th.

Si-Kiang, Oct. 21st.

Sphinx, Oct. 25th.

Miscellaneous.

Japan (S.E.A.), Oct. 15th.

Japanese Prince (Furness, F.E.), Sept. 18th.

Sumatra (S.E.A.), Sept. 24th.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ati Maru, Sept. 15th.

Akita Maru, Sept. 18th.

Ango Maru, Sept. 15th.

Awa Maru, Sept. 27th.

Hakone Maru, Sept. 19th.

Katori Maru, Sept. 18th.

Lushan Maru, Sept. 15th.

Mogebai Maru, Sept. 21st.

Penang Maru, Sept. 19th.

Renan Maru, Sept. 16th.

Shingo Maru, to-morrow.

Siberia Maru, Sept. 28th.

Sungshan Maru, Sept. 23rd.

Tango Maru, Sept. 20th.

Tottori Maru, Sept. 28th.

Peninsular and Oriental.

Devanha, Dec. 23rd.

Kashgar, Nov. 25th.

Kashmir, Sept. 29th.

Lahore, Sept. 20th.

Macedonia, Oct. 14th.

Malwa, Sept. 15th.

Mantua, Nov. 11th.

Mongolia, Oct. 29th.

Morea, Dec. 9th.

Nyansa, Sept. 21st.

Taiken Maru (Japanese) from Keelung and Swatow, with 193 tons of general cargo for this port.

Duikan Maru (Japanese) from Newchwang and Dairen, with 2,045 tons of coal for this port.

Kashan Maru (Japanese) from Sakata and Miike, with 3,000 tons of general cargo for this port.

Fook Hong (Chinese) from Whampoa (Canton) with a nil entry.

Yuan On (Chinese) from Bangkok, with 1,900 tons of rice and meal for this port.

Tak Hing (Chinese) from Autau, with a nil entry.

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, L'lon, Antwerp & Hall.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,335	19th Sept.	Straits, Colombo, Bay & Karachi.
"KHYBER"	5,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles, L'lon, Antwerp & Hall.
"ALIPORE"	5,273	8th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"NANYA"	7,023	13th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,938	15th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"NAUPORE"	6,253	20th Oct.	Straits, Colombo and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	29th Oct.	Marseilles, L'lon, Antwerp & Hall.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	28th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,948	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,933	14th Dec.	do.
"MOHA"	10,933	7th Jan. 1928	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan.	do.
"MALWA"	10,938	4th Feb.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	18th Feb.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	3rd Mar.	do.
"ALIPORA"	9,133	10th Mar.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	17th Mar.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,948	31st Mar.	do.
"KASHYAN"	9,144	7th April	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	14th April	do.
"MOHA"	10,933	28th April	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,905	11th May	do.

* Passengers to Singapore only.

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